ZURICH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Officials Say U.S. Moves Closer To Tough Stand on Terrorists

By Bernard Gwertzman lew York Times Service

WASHINGTON - White House and State Department officials say that despite some continuing disputes, the administration is moving closer to the tough policy toward terrorists advocated by Secretary of State George P. Shultz

They said Saturday that this could include the swift use of military force, even if it resulted in some civilian deaths.

But the officials acknowledged that although there was now an effort to produce a coherent policy, as yet there was no certainty that in specific terrorist incidents, the Defense Department or the Central Intelligence Agency would be ready to take the kind of pre-emptive or retaliatory military strikes called for by Mr. Shultz in his speech on terrorism in New York

There was considerable embarrassment within the administration over the heavy publicity Friday. with less than two weeks to go in the election campaign, to the seeming contradictions among many senior officials over bow to deal with

"On the one hand, the contradic-tions are real," a State Department official said, "because we haven't ironed out every detail. But on the other hand, they're not, because we are going to move against the terrorists. There will be a war on terrorists. You just watch and see."

They said that part of the reason for the confusion Friday was that President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush were on the campaign trail.
"At the end of the day." a senior

that the administration, despite its many warnings to terrorists, had not been willing to take the kind of for a firmer and less equivocal apdecisive actions that would deter or proach. punish terrorists.

Mr. Shultz has argued privately, officials said, that the United States should be willing, as Israel is, to respond, as he said Thursday, "on a moment's notice," and to strike even though "we may never have the kind of evidence that can stand up in an American court of

Aides to Mr. Shultz said that he was particularly critical of the cau-tion shown by Caspar W. Weinber-ger, the secretary of defense, and by the covert side of the Central Intelligence Agency, both of which have stressed within administration circles the dangers that retaliation would present to American foreign and domestic policy.

Mr. Shultz's differences with Mr. Weinberger go back to the dispute over the presence of American marines in Lebanon, with Mr. Sbultz opposing the withdrawal until the very end, and Mr. Weinberger arguing from the start that they should not have been there.

An official close to Mr. Weinberger said Saturday, "It is true that the Pentagon is more aware of the downside of military operations and therefore is cautious about undertaking operations where the results are as unpredictable as in pre-emptive strikes against terrorists." According to White House and

State Department official contend-ed, "there was no distance between Shultz's principal ally within the George Shultz and Ronald Reagan administration is Robert C. McFarlane, the White House na-Mr. Shultz's aides said that the tional security adviser. White inspiration for the secretary's House and State Department offi-speech was his very strong feeling cials said that Mr. Reagan, depite some comments to the contrary, basically agreed with the Shultz call

> Mr. Shultz had said that it was important for the public to understand beforehand that there is "potential for loss of life of some of our fighting men and the loss of life of some innocent people" when min-tary force is used against terrorists. Mr. Reagan, however, in his

most recent remarks on terrorism. in his debate Oct. 21 with Walter F. Mondale, had spoken with much more caution than Mr. Shultz about injuring or killing civilians. While campaigning in Ohio on Friday, Mr. Bush was asked about Mr. Shultz's statement that some civilians might be killed. The vice

president responded by saying, "I don't agree with that." He added: "I think you have got to pinpoint the source of that at-

Mondale Is Critical The Washington Post reported from San Francisco;

Mr. Mondale said Sunday that the Reagan administration has "emboldened" terrorists with inconsistent statements about how it

would respond to terrorism

At a news conference in the middle of a two-day California swing, Mr. Mondale said, "The worst thing you can do is talk in the abstract about what you would



A man placed flowers Sunday next to a photograph of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko at the St. Stanislaw Kostka Roman Catholic Church in Warsaw, Father Popieluszko's parish.

From U.K. **Met Libyans**

By Michael Getler Washington Post Service
LONDON - The leader of Brit-

ain's striking mine workers, Arthur Scargill, has acknowledged that be met with Libyan representatives in Paris three weeks ago and that a top union executive went to Tripoli and met the Libyan ruler, Colonel Moamer Oadhafi.

Mr. Scargill, in interviews Sunday, said he and his union's chief executive, Roger Windsor, had gone to these meetings at the invitation of trade unionists in Lihya, not the Tripoli government. He said his National Union of Mineworkers had neither asked for nor received funds from the Libyans to help striking miners here.

The disclosure of the visits, which apparently were unknown to much of the mine union's executive committee, brought immediate condemnation from many political leaders and a number of local mine

union leaders.

The subject of Libya has been a sensitive one in Britain since April when the government severed dip-lomatic relations after a British po-

have been on strike since March.

It could also erode whatever
public support there is for the strikers. The disclosure comes less than
a week after the leaders of a mine

union that represents 17,000 pit deputies responsible for safety at mines voted to call off a threatened strike. A strike might have closed mines where 50,000 British miners continue to work.

what he called the "furor" over the news of the contacts, which appeared in British newspapers.

Under questioning, however. Mr. Scargill said, "As far as we are concerned, if trade unionists anywhere in the world wish to support the fight of the British miners to

rejected. He called it a "vile insult" to receive funds associated with

> Liberal Party, said Mr. Scargill's activities showed he was trying to "extend Marxism."

gill spoke in Paris was Salem Ibra-him, reportedly a confidant of Colonel Qadhafi.

Windsor went to Paris to arrange a convoy of aid from French miners to their British counterparts and also to meet with trade unionists from Hungary, Libya and the Sovi-

Mine Leaders Reagan's Coattails May Not Reach Republican Candidates in the South both Arkansas and North Carolina large amount of time Mr. Mondale are likely to remain Democratic. has devoted to the region, efforts at

issues in the national election.

Much of Mr. Reagan's strength

derives from the appeal within the

region of his conservative philoso-pby on such issues as military and

fiscal policy, as well as his surging popularity among fundamentalist Christian churches.

Meanwhile, despite the relatively

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service ATLANTA - Republican cap-

didates in the South are seeking to could till translate. President Ronald Res. Carolina gan's popularity in the region into victories for other offices next month but political analysts say such an outcome is unlikely. Republican strategists consider

the South, along with the West, as Mr. Reagan's strongest hase of support. They hope to pick up as many as 12 House seats now held by Democrats in 11 Southern states.

However, Republican gains in the 11 states depend on the abouty of the party to hang onto at least nine districts where Republicans face tough challenges from Demo-

In races for the Senate, even Republican officials privately concede the party will do well if it loses no more than one of the five Republican seats being contested in South Carolina, North Carolina. Mississippi. Virginia and Tennessee. Meanwhile, the governorships of

campaign organizing among Dem-ocrats here bave lagged well behind the aggressive tack taken by Mr. Reagan's staff. barring a Reagan landslide that Polis show the president, his Reagan's staff. strength buoyed by a tegistration

Some key Democratic leaders in the South have shunned the Mon-dale campaign, and Democratic campaign offices have been slow to Regional Races open. There is a hlizzard of Reagan

bumper stickers displayed on cars across the region, but Mondale signs and buttons and other materi-This is the first in a series of five articles on regional candidates and als are rarely seen. "Even so, a president's coattails

barely touch the ground," said Claibourne Darden, an Atlantaconservative voters in the region, holding a lead over Walter F. Mon-dale, his Democratic opponent, based polister and political analyst who is predicting a landslide vote for Mr. Reagan in the region.

Mr. Darden and others say there continues to be a strong tradition of loyalty to the Democratic Party at the state and local level, which means that in many states voters will split their tickets between Mr. Reagan and other candidates, such (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Says 3 Officers Held, Possibly **Killed Priest**

Polish Official

By Robert Gillette WARSAW — Three officers in Poland's Interior Ministry, the gov-

ernment's police and security agency, have admitted the kidnapping of a popular Roman Catholic nest, and one claimed to have killed the cleric, Interior Minister Czesław Kiszczak announced.

General Kiszczak said investigators still did not know the fate of the Reverend Jerzy Popteluszko, but added, "One of the justified hypotheses of the investigation asmes that the kidnapped is dead." The interior minister, appearing

Saturday on state radio and television, said that one suspect had con-fessed to killing Father Popie-luszko hut that a second claimed the priest had been released near the northern city of Torun, General Kiszczak said the three men would he charged with kidnapping and faced a possible death sentence. A former Solidarity official.

Seweryn Jaworski, claimed the onest was being held by security forces who intended to send him out of the country, United Press

International reported. [In Gdansk, Lech Walesa, the former leader of the outlawed union, urged Poles to stay out of what he characterized as a power struggle within the government. He said an unknown conspirator with-in the leadership intended to provoke a revolution to depose General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the nation's

leader.]
The interior minister vowed that the kidnappers and "those who shielded them" would be punished, and warned Poland's political opposition not to use the incident to push excited elements of the society into acts that may lead to unpredictable consequences."

Police stepped up patrols in Warsaw on Sunday, apparently in anticipation of street protests over the priest's disappearance. PAP, the official press agency, reported that the Warsaw district defense committee had convened Saturday to review the state of public order in the capital.

Thousands of Roman Catholic faithful were expected to gather Sunday evening in Warsaw for spe-cial masses in behalf of Father Popieluszko, 37, a Solidarity supporter who was abducted in northern Poland on Oct. 19.

Appearing on television in his general's uniform. General Riszezak identified the organizer of the kidnapping as Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, 33, a chief of section in the ministry. He said the other kidnappers were the captain's subordinates, Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski, 29, and Lieutenant ment want to bring about a clash at any cost."

The three had served in the ministry between seven and nine years General Kisaczak said. He did ne: describe their daties or say in which branch they served, but sources said the three were officers of the internal security service. General Kiszczak and the men

readily confessed to abducting the priest but continued to give conflicting stories about his fate. It was Captain Piotrowski, he said, who confessed to murdering the priest But he added that a search of the area where the priest was allegedly murdered had produced nothing

The interior nuraster said Captain Piotrowski "claims his act was prompted by the political activity of Father Popieluszko" and the captain's belief that the government had been meffective in containing such activity. The two heu-tenants, he added, missted that they were only following orders

General Kiszczak said Father Popieluszko's kidnapping had been planned over a long time and car-ried out in a way "calculated to give the impression that the Ministry of interior was responsible. This he added, gave it the character of a well-prepared provocation

Speaking for the government. General Kiszczak disayowed the abduction. The act had been condemned in strong terms Friday by General Jaruzelski and the Communist Party Central Committee.

The Central Committee met Saturday at party headquarters in Warsaw, The Associated Press reported. It issued a statement calling for a special review by the ruling Polithuro of the activities of the police apparatus and hinted at possible personnel changes in the Intenor Ministry.] In his statement, General Kisze-

zak promised a full, open investigation of "this entire disgusting af-fair," and said the nation's police and security forces were aiready subject to a constant process of weeding out undestrable elements. In the last two years, he noted, 2.464 Interior Ministry employees

had been dismissed for illegal ac-tion or breach of discipline and 872 "met with penal responsibility. Hours before General Kiszczak's

appearance, the authorities moved ty by Solidarity supporters

An official communique, carried in all leading newspapers, accused the Solidarity underground of ex-ploiting the kidnapping to create a new confrontation between the Meciety and the government.

"The goal is street unrest," the statement said. "Long-term opponents of stabilization and agree-

licewoman was shot by someone inside the Libyan Embassy in Lon-The trips by Mr. Scargill and Mr. Windsor could isolate Mr. Scargill President Marcos addresses army reservists in Manila. In U.S. Infant from other union leaders and from some of the t20,000 miners who

Marcos Asserts Regime Is Still Strong, Resilient

INSIDE

A tax expert retiring from the U.S. Congress says Ronald

A sudden surge in international relief efforts is aimed at helping

Ethiopians suffering because of drought and famine. Page 5.

Henry A. Kissinger writes that the United States must take the

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Oil ministers of OPEC states are divided on pricing and output

SPECIAL REPORT

Austria has a new coalition government with a fresh look after

South Africa's black township of Sebokeng refuses to be bowed

after last week's crackdown by police and soldiers.

Reagan will have to raise taxes if re-elected

lead in revamping world trade policy.

cuts before their meeting Monday.

the long Kreisky era.

By William Branigin Washington Post Service

MANILA. Philippines - President Ferdinand E Marcos has vowed that his administration will not be "overthrown either by the bullet or the ballot" or play the "pet dog" of any Western power. tn a speech to army reservists

Saturday, Mr. Marcos said the armed forces remained resilient and strong despite the release of a report by an official fact-finding board implicating 25 military men and one civilian in a conspiracy last year to assassinate Benigno S. Aquino Jr., an opposition leader.

Mr. Marcos said he was "shocked" when a questioner in the U.S. presidential debate Oct. 21 asked President Ronald Reagan about the prospect that the Marcos government could be overthrown. Mr. Reagan replied that al-

though some things in the Philippines "do not look good to us from the standpoint right now of demo-cratic rights," the alternative was "a large Communist movement to take over the Philippines."

Shouting into microphones during Saturday's televised speech, Mr. Marcos said: "The answer to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Mr. Scargill on Sunday criticized

stop pit closures and save jobs, we would welcome that support." The leader of the opposition Labor Party, Neil Kinnock, said that if any funds were offered to the miners from Libya they must be

that government. David Steel, the leader of the

The Libyan to whom Mr. Scar-

Mr. Scargill said he and Mr. et Union.

He said be and Mr. Windsor

Baboon Heart Transplanted

By Lawrence K. Altman New York Times Service NEW YORK — A 15-day-old girl has received a baboon's heart

in a five-hour operation at a Cali-formia hospital in a bold surgical effort that could have a wide impact on the treatment of failing hearts. She was reported to be doing well. Doctors attending the girl, who

identified her only as Baby Fae. said through a hospital spokesman that they were "very pleased" with the results of the operation, which was completed Friday at the University Medical Center at Loma Linda, California. There had been only four ape-to-

human heart transplants performed previously, all in adults and all unsuccessful. Only one recipient survived more than a few hours, living for three and a half days. The head of the surgical team said Saturday that the infant was in "remarkably stable condition."

The Associated Press reported. Dr. Leonard L. Bailey said, "She has good blood pressure. She's opening and closing her eyes. Her chest Xrays have been good. Her blood oxygen levels are appropriate." On Sunday, a hospital spokeswoman said the baby was "alive and doing well, very alive." [Dr. Sandra Nchlsen-Cannar-

clla, an immunologist who was a member of the operating team, called the case "one of the higgest. primate donor over another." overdue advances in our field."] The doctors said Baby Fae had been born with a severe birth defect

known as hypoplastic heart syntions by specialists. The operation is the first of five in 1967. drome, which made the left side of her heart much smaller than the traveled under false names to es-right. Baby Fae "almost died on doctors at Loma Linda University, formed the first successful human been using cyclosporin-A, the procape attention of reporters and that her sixth day" of life, said Joyce which is near San Bernardino heart transplant at Groote Schuur cedure is still reserved for recipithe Libyans had paid for Mr. McClintock, a spokesman for the about 60 miles (96 kilometers) from Hospital in Cape Town, and doc-



A team of doctors at the University Medical Center in Loma Linda, California, is shown as it successfully transplants a baboon's heart into a 15-day-old infant known as Baby Fae.

Mrs. McClintock said the heart transplant experiments were apter learning that such transplants proved by the university's ethics were technically feasible. of a baboon, between "four months proved by the university's ethics and one year" of age, was used because a compatible human heart
was not available. She said that if

The experiments give a concerted new push to the medical profesbased on animal experiments.

logical testing, the potential donors of heart transplant programs. were narrowed to two baboons and then one, "It's really uncanny," one hearts failed, this new effort comes of the doctors said, "because we never thought we could actually get the data to support selection of one

The doctors said they had detect-

using baboon hearts planned by Los Angeles. The animal-to-buman tors elsewhere quickly joined in af-

committee, Mrs. McClintock said.

the operation proved successful, sion's effort to use animals as a the baboon's heart would grow as source of organs for transplants. If Baby Fae grew. The prediction was the effort with Baby Fae and other bumans succeeds, doctors might Six baboons that were housed at overcome the shortage of donor bu-Loma Linda were selected for the man hearts. That shortage has been compatibility tests. After immuno- a barrier to widespread application

While earlier attempts to use ape when organ transplants are mecting with much greater success than before. The reasons include morescientific knowledge as well as the development of improved tests to transplant activity to the developed no other birth defects or condidetect the rejection phenomenon ment of a drug called cyclosporintions in Baby Fae after examina- and drugs to fight it since the first A. Although the success rates of

Dr. Christiaan N. Barnard perand several other centers that have

However, the death rates were high because of the inability of doc- "an important step toward Europetors to stop the body from rejecting the donated heart, and almost all centers abandoned the attempts. In 1977, Dr. Barnard developed

a new approach to beart transplant surgery by piggybacking ape hearts to the failing hearts of two patients. In one operation, he piggybacked a baboon's heart and the patient died hours after the operation. In the other, he used a chimpanzee's beart and the patient died three and a half days later.

human-to-human heart transplant heart transplants have improved significantly at Stanford University

NATO Group Sets Europe Role in Arms

By John Vinocur

ROME - Seven NATO allies meeting here without the United States, have announced plans for enhancing a specific European identity" in the areas of disarmament and weapons procurement

Foreign and defense ministers from the leading West European member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said they would reorganize the Western body, to harmonize European attitudes involving arms control and develop European cooperation in the manufacture of advanced ar-

The West German defense minister, Manfred Worner, described the action as "raising European influence within the alliance" and an political unity.

But the ministers seemed to limit the potential role of what they called a reinvigorated Western Eu ropean Union by ordering that there be no budget increases or expansion of its 70-member staff.

The officials, tepresenting Beleium. Britain. France, Italy, Luxemboutg, the Netherlands and West Germany, also said they planned to meet twice a year from now on. The meetings during the weekend, officials said, were the Experts credit the new surge of first to bring the leading West European foreign and defense minis-ters together outside NATO aus-

pices since the 1950s. The scheduling of two new military policy meetings a year in addition to the twice-yearly NATO ministerial meetings seemed to give the European countries a forum for

The Advantages of Being 'Buried Alive' in U.K.'s 'Other House'

LONDON - The House of Lords is often referred to by members of the House of Commons as "the other place." It has also been called an "evenuide home" and a "tomb,"

"It's like being buried alive," Christopher Addison, a Labor minister of Parliament and later a viscount. was reported to have said when first offered a peerage and the House of Lords seat that comes with it.

"The quality is high," Lord Kilmarnock, whip for the Social Democratic Party, said of the membership, "but it has to be said that the age is pretty high." The introduction in 1958 of life peers, those granted

a title for life, did nothing to reduce the preponder-ance of gray hair in the House. have its proceedings televised starting in January, a step the House of Commons has yet to take.

As of August, there were 1,187 members of the House of Lords, a figure that includes two archbishops and 24 bishops of the Church of England, Only a small number of members usually take an active role in deliberations; a gathering of more than 300 for a vote is considered phenomenal

The chamber is conelected and nonrepresentative.
It tries to break for its summer recess before opening day of the grouse-shooting season. The Labor Party. which counts peers among its members, regularly resolves to abolish or somehow reform the place.

But recently, some unusual things have occurred in the House of Lords. For one thing, it has agreed to

But the major development has been on the legislative from It was with some sense of irony last summer that politicians, members of the opposition in particular, watched the House of Lords put up the only successful resistance to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's legislative juggernaut in the House of Commons.

lo the last session, said Lord Ponsonby, Labor's chief whip in the Lords, "we have had five votes in which more than 300 peers have participated." He added. "During the past 150 years, there have only been 25 such voies."

The issues have included civil liberties and the rights of voters, union members, the elderly and the disabled One of the Lords' most speciacular clashes with their normal allies, Mrs. Thatcher and her Conservative Party, came over the Greater London Council. which the prime minister and her large majority in the House of Commons intend to abolish. As a prelude to the abolition, the government proposed canceling scheduled elections and replacing elected members with appointees, which would have changed the coun-

cil's political complexion from Labor to Conservative. In a turnout exceeded only by votes on the govern-ment of Ireland in 1893 and the European Community in 1971, the Lords compelled the government to agree to allow the present members to stay in office. The move won accolades from Ken Livingstone, the council chairman, who once referred to the Lords as "vandals in ermine."

The House of Lords has had a significant impact on other pieces of the prime minister's legislation: · Last March, the Lords tried to write statutory lice and criminal evidence bill, which, as proposed would give the police in Britain far greater powers than their American counterparts. The first change would limit stop-and-search powers to uniformed officers. The second would, for the first time, ban improperly obtained evidence except in rare cases.

The Lords tried to maintain the stock of public housing set aside for the elderly and the disabled by exempting it from legislation giving tenants the right to buy their homes.

"When the government has a big majority," said Lord Ardwick, a Labor peer, "the party manifesto can be almost automatically put through. This is when we miss a written constitution. The general right of appeal to the courts is oot there. It is what Lord Hailsham has described as an elected dictatorship.

The House of Lords, he and others have observed, can be a brake — oot a stop — on the House of Commons, forcing it to pay attention to public opinion and to matters of law.

"All we can do." Lord Ardwick said. "is delay a bill's passage by roughly 13 months and 2 day, some about thing like that." Afterward, 2 bill can be approved intact without the House of Lords.

Because the peers do not have to worry about being re-elected, they do have a certain flexibility that the House of Commons does not, including a section of more than 200 independent "cross-benchers. "I happen to be a Conservative," said Lord Boyd-Carpenter. "That doesn't mean I would feel bound to

support everything the government produces. This is the strength of the House of Lords. We are independent. We are there for life."

"If it were reformed," Lord Ardwick said of the controls on telephone tapping into a bill dealing with House of Lords, "it would inevitably want more pow-the denationalization of British Telecom, forcing the er, which the House of Commons would not allow. It's government to promise to introduce such legislation. an anomaly, but an anomaly which works rather well The Lords recommended two changes in the po-and is quite unjustifiable on any democratic basis."

WORLD BRIEFS

Peace Talks on Chad End in Failure

BRAZZAVILLE Congo (Renters) — Peace talks among Char's warring factions have ended in failure here, leaving open the possibility of renewed hostilities once a withdrawal of French and Lift an troops is completed, conference sources said Sunday.

On Saturday, 150 Chadians from a dezen political factions broke up a weeklong meeting they had boped would clear the way for a summy conference between French-backed President Hissene Habre and his major rival, the Libyan-backed rebel leader, Gouleum Oueddei.

Habre and Goukouni delegates said they would explore ways of resuming the talks, and their groups would fight back only if attacked French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said Sunday in Paris that French and Libyan military observers would began Monday to monitor the pullout of 3,000 French soldiers and an estimated 5,000 Libyan troops. The pullout is scheduled to be finished by mud-Novembe-

Arab Is Killed on Bus in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM (Renters) - An Arab youth was killed Sunday and two Arabs were wounded when an anti-tank rocket launched by suspected Jewish extremists hit an Arab bus carrying about 50 people in West Jerusalem, security officials said.

An anti-tank rocket launcher was found on a halfside about 10 meters

(30 feet) from the bus, police said. A gote was found near the launcher saying that the attack was in revenge for the death last week of two Israeis in the occupied West Bank.

Israel Issues Troop Withdrawal Plan

JERUSALEM (Remers) — Israel officially proclaimed Sunday is aim to withdraw its 12,000 troops from Lebanon within a short period through U.S.-mediated negotiations with Syria and direct military talks

A statement issued after a cabinet meeting said that Israel would in to reach agreement with Syria through the good offices of the United States, and with Lebanon through direct talks on security arrangements. It did not elaborate on the timing of the withdrawai and said this would

U.K. Bishop Questions Resurrection

LONDON (AP) - Bishop David Jenkins, a leading figure in the Church of England, has referred in a radio broadcast to the resurrection

of Jesus Christ as a "conjuring trick with hones." To a questioner oo the program, which was to be aired Sanday, who stressed the New Testament teaching that Christ rose from the tomb, Mr. Jenkins replied in part: "A conjuring trick with hones only proves that somebody is clever at a conjuring trick with bones. I mean the question is what does that stand for? What is it related to? A resuscitated comple might be a resuscitated corpse and might be part of a sign of something But there's still the question as to what it is a symbol of "
Mr. Jenkins repeated in the radio program his views that Christians do

not have to take the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection as absolute facts. His views stirred angry reaction among traditionalists in the Church of England when he was consecrated July 6 as the rishop of Durham.

Bulgaria Protests Indictment in Italy

VIENNA (AP) - The Italian ambassador to Bulgaria has been summoded to the Foreign Ministry in Solia and handed a sharp pretest over the indictment in Italy of three Bulgarian citizens implicated in the

May 1981 assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II

The official Bulgarian news agency, BTA, said that the luman diplomat, Giovanni Battistini, was received by Deputy Foreign Minister
Lyuben Gotsev on Saturday, BTA released what appeared to be the wording of the protest oote, saying the indictments represented a "gross violation of international diplomatic accords" and that "all this puis Bulgarian-Italian relations to a serious test."

An Italian judge, Ilario Martella, said Friday that the pope was shot by both Mehmet Ali Agea, a Turk who was convicted of the attack, and Oral Celik, another Turk. Three other Turks and three Bulgarians, including Sergei Autonov, the former deputy station manager of the Bulgarian Airlines office in Rome, also were indicted.

For the Record

Bishop Abel Mizorewa, a former prime minister, called Sunday on Embabwe's black opposition to unite in resisting Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's aim of a one-party political system. Bishop Muzorewa and Joshua Nkomo are leaders of the main black opposition parties. (AFP)

Der Spiegel, the West German news magazine, said Sunday that a deal was about to be concluded for the sale to Iran of about 100 tanks made in Argentina from West German parts. The magazine attributed its story to Argentine armament experts.

Marcos Says His Regime Remains Strong, Resilient

no indication the Marcos administration can be overthrown either by

the bullet or the ballot." He said the idea that "several thousand Communist rebels" could threaten his 19-year-old goveroment was "certainly imagina-

tion of the wildest degree." Mr. Marcos later told senior officers at a "command meeting" that the temporary replacement of Gen-eral Fabian C. Ver, the armed forces chief of staff, and two other generals had "created no vacuum" in the military's fight against com-

munist insurgents, Moslem seces-sionist rebels and crime syndicates. General Ver, 64, went on what the government described as a "leave of absence" after the factfinding board's majority report said Mr. Aquino was not killed by a Communist agent as the govern-ment had claimed but by a soldier

in a military conspiracy involving General Ver. On Friday, the ministers moved At ceremonies marking the seventh anniversary of his formation of the Army Reserve Command. Mr. Marcos told representatives of 1.2 million military reservists in the for cooperative European mitia-Philippines, We all feel here an ves in arms procurement.

A communique said a group the developments of the past few days that have placed some of our of Armaments, set up within the men in uniform under public doubt western European Union essentially to monitor limitations that He referred to the "distressing

He referred to the "distressing West Germany placed on itself in development" that four members the development of conventional of a fact-finding board had issued weapons, would stop its activities findings listing the 25 military men concerning conventional arms by as "indictable for the premedidated"

conspiracy.

Mr. Marcos again obliquely criticized the majority report's find-ings when he praised the military fist forces in West Germany by and defense problems" and work themselves to the judicial system bolstering a defense forum excluding the Heiled Section on armaments cooperation, the for the "crimes now strangely impated to them."

Mr. Marcos denounced what he At the same time, France and other European countries saw the age the disarmament studies and European body as a potential tool grams was not made clear. The pines with what is regarded as ministers said, however, that the republics, which he said he did not function of the Western European want to call "banana republics."
Union would be to "encourage" the

(Continued from Page 1) Tuesday, the State Department that should have been that there is said Washington expected the management of the state of th jority report to lead to the prosecution of the accused by the Philip-

pine judicial system. Then, when Mr. Marcos on Wednesday ordered the prosecu-tion of those named in the more damaging majority report, the State Department praised him and hailed "the vigor of democractic

traditions in the Philippines."
The State Department, however, went on to say. The United States trusts that, as President Marcos has promised, those responsible for Senator Aquino's murder, no matter who they may be, will be held

accountable for their crime." With evident sarcasm, Mr. Marcos told the Reagan administra-

"We thank the State Department for articulating the congratulations of his government for the actions that we have taken, but may we inform our friends the Americans that we are not doing things bere in order to satisfy the State Department or the Americans, but in order to meet the requirements of the rule of law provided for in our COnstitution

He said that he appreciated "such a strong and generous part-ner" as the United States.

"But we certainly don't want to appear before our Asian brothers as if we were the pet dog of any Western ally," he said.

Western diplomats said it was unclear whether the initial U.S. comments had influenced Mr. Marcos' bandling of the majority report. But they ooted his apparently reluctant acceptance of it when he told the four fact-finding board members Wednesday: hope you can live with your consciences after what you have done."

■ Generals Support Ver

Sixty-eight Philippine military generals declared Sunday their "unwavering loyalty" to General Ver and said they were confident he would be eleared of accusations of complicity to the Aquino muder, The Associated Press reported.

The generals announced their support in a full-page advertise-ment published in the Manila newspaper Bulletin Today, the Philippines' largest English-lan-

guage daily.

The names of 17 of the country's "Please spare us this generosity,"
Mr. Marcos said.

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González's Call for a U.S. Troop Cut Said to Be Ploy for Staying in NATO

By Edward Schumacher

New York Tunes Service MADRID - Government officials say that Prime Minister Felipe González's statement last week that he wants to reduce U.S. troop levels in Spain is part of a strategy to win public support for keeping the country within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Most polls have shown that a majority of Spaniards want to quit NATO, and the officials said Mr. Gonzalez saw a troop reduction as part of the bait be must offer his countrymen to get them to agree to continued membership.

[Fifty-two percent of 2,000 Spaniards surveyed recently op-pose the NATO connection and 70 percent oppose the continued leas-ing of bases to the United States, according to a poll published Sun-day. The Associated Press reported. The survey by the Madrid newspaper, El País, said 19 percent favored continued membership.]

Mr. González, after two years of what a newspaper here called "con-trolled ambiguity," said clearly for the first time Tuesday that he fer-

vored remaining in NATO, at least lomats was that the reduction politically. But, under pressure to fulfill a campaign pledge, he also announced that he would hold a national referendum on the ques-

tion within the next 16 months. Mr. González did not specifically link membership in NATO and an American troop reduction, but he presented them as part of a 10point defense plan that he said he would submit to parliamentary de-bate in hopes of achieving a consensus among political parties before the referendom.

Conservative parties reacted favorably to the plan, but the Com-munists and the left wing of Mr. González's own Socialist Party did not. Some party members expressed anger that they had not been consulted. In December, the party will hold its first national convention since Mr. González took office two years ago.
Americao officials have oot

shown particular concern over Mr. González's statement about a troop reduction. The United States has 12,000 troops stationed at four bases and a scattering of communication stations under a treaty ratified by the González government just last year. The treaty is oot up

for renegotiation until 1988. Mr. González did not say how large a reduction he wanted or on what timetable, but he used words such as "adjustment" and "pro-gressively less presence." The im-pression among many Western dip-structure.

would be gradual and minor, perhaps after 1988.

The most important base, from the American point of view, is the naval facility at Rota, near the Strait of Gibraltar. The base, which has more than 5,000 servicemen. supplies the 6th Fleet. The air force uses the other three bases.

One, at Torrejon de Ardoz ontside Madrid, has more than 4,000 servicemen and a normal complement of nearly 80 planes. A second air base in the northeastern city of Zaragoza has more than 2,000 servicemen and is used largely for training. The third base, in Moron, outside Seville in the south, has about 400 servicemen and is mostly on standby.

The United States considers its presence central to the defense of southern Europe. Western diplomats, however, saw a minor reduction as a price worth paying to keep Spain inside the larger European defense framework of NATO.

A conservative-led government joined NATO in 1982, Mr. González came to office months later, winning in part on a campaign against membership. One of Mr. González's first acts as prime minister was to freeze military integration into NATO.

Spain today is on NATO's Mili-



Two West German leaders, Foreign Minister Hans-Die-trich Genscher, left, and Defense Minister Manfred

Wörner, following the Western European Union meeting.

European Identity' Sought In Policy on Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1) trying to convince segments of their military technology.

On Friday, the mis-

populations that their security decisions were not wholly dominated to reorient the body toward the but without committing new rearms control and disamament by the United States. sources to the Western European and "providing political impents" Union, the European allies also appeared to reflect less enthusiasm of military policy than when the called the Agency for the Control concept was first discussed a year of Armaments, set up within the

At that time, the deployment of new U.S.-made nuclear missiles in Western Europe prompted such protests in Britain, Italy, the Neth-erlands and West Germany that interest was expressed in finding a interest was expressed in finding a way to place a clearer European mark on Western security policy of all restrictions involving productions in the board's chairman implicated only mark on Western security policy. garded its strengthening as a way of binding West Germany to the allies

ing the United States. the widening American lead in de-

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PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY BACHELORS MASIERS OR DOCTORATE

In addition, France, the major time of conventional weapons by the seven of the 25 in the assassination the Western European Union, regarded its strengthening as a way of the 25 in the assassination to the 25 in the a examine wider arms control and disarmament issues, study "securi- men for "admirably" submitting

communiqué said.

concerning conventional arms by Jan. I, 1986.

velopment and sales of advanced

tives in arms procurement.

How a limited staff would man-Union would be to "encourage" the activities of the Independent European Production Group, an organization of European NATO members, including France, that is trying to work out European approaches no the initiary applications of high technology. The word "encourage" was not surfice designed.



Strip-Mine Decision

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AMERICAN TOPICS

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CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Pro-Israel Groups Raise \$1.8 Million

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You can point at them and say they all look like sacrificial lambs, but it is hard to unseat an incumbent at any price and any gender." said Kathy Wilson, chairman of the National Women's Political Caucus.

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■ Press Makes Endorsements

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Walter F. Mondale shaking hands after a speech to a weekend rally at a park in San Diego.

Reagan's Stumble During First Debate Was Routine Performance for Insiders

By George Skelton ry, thus give the reader of the reader o million U.S. television viewers watched President Ronald Reagan occasionally falter, stumble and grope for words in his first debate with Walter F. Mondale, they saw what a small cadre of perhaps 100 aides and journalists have been witnessing routinely for years.

That smonther, stronger performance the president turned in durcloser to what the American public and it really counted.

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debate or press conference. One of the less widely known facts about Mr. Reagan is that be sometimes botches speeches and frequently scrambles the English language. "He's always gotten his syntax screwed up," said James Lake, a campaign spokesman and veteran Reagan aide.

Newspaper reporters and TV film editors often clean up rambling, disjointed, extemporaneous sentences by Mr. Reagan, without changing their substance, if they are deemed relevant to a news sto- Spencer.

ry, thus giving a break not only to

What was unique about Mr. Reagan's subpar performance in his first debate - which he acknowledged was flat and his advisers termed disappointing — was that it occurred in front of very possibly the biggest audience of his ife and marked the first time in a 20-year political career that the former film actor has failed to come ing the second debate last week was through when the spotlight was oo

> "I guess he had it coming." quipped a longtime pobtical advis-er, Smart K. Spencer, alluding to the president's many past triumphs in high-stakes debates and speech-

Mr. Spencer added, more seri-onsly, that "he had an off-night, just like an athlete."

Several explanations were offered by Mr. Spencer and other close aides as to why President Reagan had a bad night in Louisville, Kentucky, on Oct. 7, but had a reasonably good night in Kansas City, Missouri, two weeks later during the second debate.

One thing they all insisted upon is that it had nothing to do with age. "In almost every aspect, I haven't seen age to be a factor - in his ability to deliver, travel, do the things he's always done," said Mr.

In Louisville, aides said, Mr. the reader or viewer but also to the Reagan was rusty, out of practice answering questions from adver-saries. He had not held a press conference since July 24 because, aides privately admitted, it was considered too risky. He might have misstated some fact, as he is prone to do, or expressed some unpopular view that could have jeopardized his large lead in the

> White House advisers tried before the first debate to cram Mr. Reagan with facts and statistics to counter Mr. Mondale's charge that the president was out of touch and insufficiently informed to lead.

> Also, an incorrect assumption about how Mr. Mondale would confront President Reagan led David A. Stockman, the budget director, to repeatedly act out the role of a nasty, ridiculing opponent during mock debate rehearsals. This "brutalized" the president in the view of Senator Paul Laxalt, a Nevada Republican, Mr. Reagan's campaign chairman and longtime political

The result was that a president who performs best after he has received encouraging pep talks went into the crucial contest having been "browbeat" by his staff, according to one side, who asked oot to be identified. "His spirit was dampened when it should have been ignited."

The Industriekreditbank Reports

Business Year 1983/84

Success Stories of IKB Customers

Even in the years of the recession from 1980 to 1982 a great number of small and medium-sized enterprises managed to make excellent profits and to increase employment. This is the conclusion of a much-nnted study made by Industriekreditbank (IKB), "The Entrepreneur's Bank", in the first part of its business report 1983/84. Some of the most important reasons for the positive operating results of these firms are: successful enterprises have managed to achieve above-average investment ratios, in push new products in the market, and to reduce stock and short-term liabilities to banks.

IKB Profits Increasing

The net interest income abtained by Industriebank increased by 13% to DM 197 millinn, Since administrative expenses could simultaneously be cut the operating result was improved by 26% tn DM 124 millinn. Rising risks were taken into account by increasing loan loss provisinns and write-offs from DM 21 million to DM 37 million.

Higher Dividend

Thanks in higher earnings, the dividend could be increased to DM 7.50 per DM 50 share. The profit as shown in the balance sheet rose by 20% in DM 24 million. After DM 12 million appropriated out of the year's net profit, capital and reserves amounted to DM 516 million, or 3.81% (against 3.45% in 1982/83) for the year-end balance sheet total.

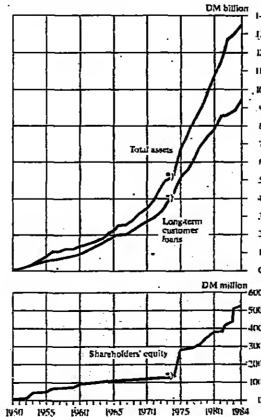
Shifting to Long-term Loans

Our bank's balance sheet total increased by 3.8% tn DM 13.5 billinn, the claims no customers by 3.4% tn DM 10 billinn. The reshifting to fixed-interest lnng-term loans continued in the business year 1983/84. so that meanwhile 95% of nur claims again fall upon loans of at least four-year terms.

Successful Subsidiaries

Our 100% owned Euro subsidiary, Industriebank International, Luxembourg, could extend its borrow ings by 27% to DM 780 million. The operating result rose by 25%. Profits of DM 1.6 million remaining after valuation adjustments and setting up of reserves were added to the reserve fund. IKB Leasing GmbH, engaged in equipment leasing, has likewise operated successfully. Its gross income fram leasing customers could be increased by 6% to DM 173 million. IKB Consult GmbH, our consultancy company, also showed a continuing upward trend.

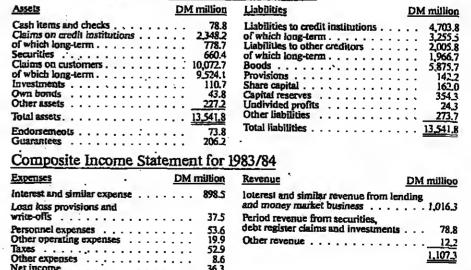
Business Development 1949/50-1983/84



as of March 31 respectively

*) increase partly resulting from merger with Deutsche

Composite Balance Sheet as of March 31, 1984*)



1,107,3 *) Our detailed Annual Report with complete financial statements, including the positive confirmation of our outside auditors, is available nn request (Postfach 11 t8, D-4000 Düsseldorf 1). Complete financial statements are published in the official Bundesanzeiger No. 198 issued October 18, 1984.

Industriekreditbank AG Deutsche Industriebank

The Entrepreneur's Bank Düsseldarf Berlin Frankfurt Hamburg Munich Stuttgart In Luxembourg: Industriebank International S.A.

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But the patented Reagan oratories that are so skillful and articulate and long ago earned him the title of the "Great Communicator" generally require a meticulously honed, well-rehearsed script, preferably read from a TelePrompter. aides say. And these prerequisites do oot fit easily into the format of a

debate or press conference. One of the less widely known facts about Mr. Reagan is that be sometimes botches speeches and frequently scrambles the English language. "He's always gotten his syntax screwed up," said James Lake, a campaign spokesman and veteran Reagan aide.

Newspaper reporters and TV film editors often clean up rambling, disjointed, extemporaneous sentences by Mr. Reagan, without changing their substance, if they are deemed relevant to a news sto- Spencer.

ry, thus giving a break not only to

What was unique about Mr. Reagan's subpar performance in his first debate - which he acknowledged was flat and his advisers termed disappointing — was that it occurred in front of very possibly the biggest audience of his ife and marked the first time in a 20-year political career that the former film actor has failed to come ing the second debate last week was through when the spotlight was oo

> "I guess he had it coming." quipped a longtime pobtical advis-er, Smart K. Spencer, alluding to the president's many past triumphs in high-stakes debates and speech-

Mr. Spencer added, more seri-onsly, that "he had an off-night, just like an athlete."

Several explanations were offered by Mr. Spencer and other close aides as to why President Reagan had a bad night in Louisville, Kentucky, on Oct. 7, but had a reasonably good night in Kansas City, Missouri, two weeks later during the second debate.

One thing they all insisted upon is that it had nothing to do with age. "In almost every aspect, I haven't seen age to be a factor - in his ability to deliver, travel, do the things he's always done," said Mr.

In Louisville, aides said, Mr. the reader or viewer but also to the Reagan was rusty, out of practice answering questions from adver-saries. He had not held a press conference since July 24 because, aides privately admitted, it was considered too risky. He might have misstated some fact, as he is prone to do, or expressed some unpopular view that could have jeopardized his large lead in the

> White House advisers tried before the first debate to cram Mr. Reagan with facts and statistics to counter Mr. Mondale's charge that the president was out of touch and insufficiently informed to lead.

> Also, an incorrect assumption about how Mr. Mondale would confront President Reagan led David A. Stockman, the budget director, to repeatedly act out the role of a nasty, ridiculing opponent during mock debate rehearsals. This "brutalized" the president in the view of Senator Paul Laxalt, a Nevada Republican, Mr. Reagan's campaign chairman and longtime political

The result was that a president who performs best after he has received encouraging pep talks went into the crucial contest having been "browbeat" by his staff, according to one side, who asked oot to be identified. "His spirit was dampened when it should have been ignited."

The Industriekreditbank Reports

Business Year 1983/84

Success Stories of IKB Customers

Even in the years of the recession from 1980 to 1982 a great number of small and medium-sized enterprises managed to make excellent profits and to increase employment. This is the conclusion of a much-nnted study made by Industriekreditbank (IKB), "The Entrepreneur's Bank", in the first part of its business report 1983/84. Some of the most important reasons for the positive operating results of these firms are: successful enterprises have managed to achieve above-average investment ratios, in push new products in the market, and to reduce stock and short-term liabilities to banks.

IKB Profits Increasing

The net interest income abtained by Industriebank increased by 13% to DM 197 millinn, Since administrative expenses could simultaneously be cut the operating result was improved by 26% tn DM 124 millinn. Rising risks were taken into account by increasing loan loss provisinns and write-offs from DM 21 million to DM 37 million.

Higher Dividend

Thanks in higher earnings, the dividend could be increased to DM 7.50 per DM 50 share. The profit as shown in the balance sheet rose by 20% in DM 24 million. After DM 12 million appropriated out of the year's net profit, capital and reserves amounted to DM 516 million, or 3.81% (against 3.45% in 1982/83) for the year-end balance sheet total.

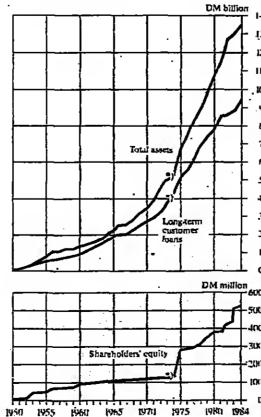
Shifting to Long-term Loans

Our bank's balance sheet total increased by 3.8% tn DM 13.5 billinn, the claims no customers by 3.4% tn DM 10 billinn. The reshifting to fixed-interest lnng-term loans continued in the business year 1983/84. so that meanwhile 95% of nur claims again fall upon loans of at least four-year terms.

Successful Subsidiaries

Our 100% owned Euro subsidiary, Industriebank International, Luxembourg, could extend its borrow ings by 27% to DM 780 million. The operating result rose by 25%. Profits of DM 1.6 million remaining after valuation adjustments and setting up of reserves were added to the reserve fund. IKB Leasing GmbH, engaged in equipment leasing, has likewise operated successfully. Its gross income fram leasing customers could be increased by 6% to DM 173 million. IKB Consult GmbH, our consultancy company, also showed a continuing upward trend.

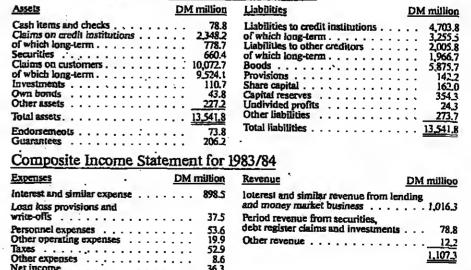
Business Development 1949/50-1983/84



as of March 31 respectively

*) increase partly resulting from merger with Deutsche

Composite Balance Sheet as of March 31, 1984*)



1,107,3 *) Our detailed Annual Report with complete financial statements, including the positive confirmation of our outside auditors, is available nn request (Postfach 11 t8, D-4000 Düsseldorf 1). Complete financial statements are published in the official Bundesanzeiger No. 198 issued October 18, 1984.

Industriekreditbank AG Deutsche Industriebank

The Entrepreneur's Bank Düsseldarf Berlin Frankfurt Hamburg Munich Stuttgart In Luxembourg: Industriebank International S.A.



Cardinal Jaime L. Sin of Manila, left, prayed with Bishop Michael Fu Tieshan in Beijing on Sunday.

Manila's Cardinal Visits **Breakaway Beijing Church**

BEIJING — Chinese worshipers in a Beijing cathedral knelt Sunday at the feet of Manila's Roman Catholic archbishop, Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, and kissed the ring of the prelate. The cardinal is on a mission of friendship toward the Communist Chinese church which

broke with the Vatican in 1957. Cardinal Sin prayed briefly at Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception Cathedral in west Beijing and appeared moved as he was led through the throngs by Beijing's Catholic bishop, Michael Fu Tie-shan. "My church also is called immaculate conception," Cardinal Sin told Bishop Fu. "So we have the same mother."

The Filipino cardinal arrived Saturday for a 10-day visit. He said be wanted to see relatives, make friends and talk with religious and state leaders on prospects for healing the Chinese church's split with the Vatican. Cardinal Sin is the first Asian archbishop to visit China since the 1949 Communist takeover.

Nations, Individuals Join Effort to Aid Starving Ethiopians

By Joseph Berger New York Times Service NEW YORK — An international effort to help famine victims in Ethiopia has accelerated dramatically in recent days with govern-

ments offering food, transport planes and other aid. In New York, officials of relief agencies said there had been an outpouring of thousands of donations for the stricken Ethiopians. Part of the reaction in the United States was attributed to the television broadcast of a film that vividly

depicted the suffering. Officials of American relief agencies said it had been years since they had been so overwhelmed with offers of help.

"The telephones have been ring-ing constantly," said James Sheffield, president of the United States Committee for the United Nations Children's Fund, or UNICEF.

The U.S. Agency for International Development said last week that six million Ethiopians were threatened with starvation and as

many as 100 were dying daily. On Saturday, Britain offered two Hercules transport planes to fly food to Ethiopia and other planes to drop food directly to stricken areas. The Reagan administration said earlier that it would provide \$45 million in food aid to Ethiopia; the 10-nation European Communi-ty offered \$23.4 million in food and medical supplies, and the Nether-lands pledged \$3.8 million in fam-

While the famine has been killing Ethiopians for more than a year, relief officials say, the surge of offers in the United States followed graphic film footage of starv-ing Ethiopian children and adults that was shown on U.S. television last Tuesday.

"Many of them are in tears when they call," Mr. Sheffield said. "They've seen television footage

and they say it's horrible and some-thing must be done." He said his agency had received offers of from ing Corp., showed malnourished children and adults at a refugee \$65,000 to \$75,000. He said two camp. "There were literally people dying on the screen." Mrs. Woodpledges were from young girls whose allowance was \$5 a week and they want to pledge that."

"It hasn't stopped since then," he continued, "We had people Betty Woodward of the Save the she continued. here until 2 in the morning. We had Children Fund, another relief group, said her agency had received 40 phones and people were of 12,000 phone calls since Tuesday. 40 phones and people were doing

"We've never seen anything like She said that "people want in this in terms of a telephone retalk about it. It's almost a catharsis. 'Can't we do more,' they say, 'Can't The television film, which was you airlift people in there.

Ethiopia has rejected proposals that an independent commission

ensure that food aid for the country's famine victims reaches areas there rebels are active, Reuters reported from Addis Ababa. A spokesman for the Relief and Rehabiliation Commission said Saturday that Ehiopia had found

the commission unacceptable be-

approval of Addis Ababa authori-

produced by the British Broadcast- # Ethiopia Rejects Commission ed by Willy Brandt, a former West hoping a Lumine would topple the Finday by a British chanty. War on The Associated Press.

tary of the chanty, said the com- and said US policy was not to use mission wanted to travel to Ethiopia to make sure that relief teached

cause it was set up without the # U.S. Said to Block Aid

tebels are active. er of London on Sunday as saying that the United States "Joing hestal-A leading authority on aid said are tro the fourth caused them to the United States and Britain feluse to telease adequate funds et

German chancellor, was formed Marxist government, according to

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in George Galloway, general secre. Addis Ababa denied the charge hood as a political wears in The Reverend Charles Elhott. Tigre and Entrea, two areas where former head of the Christian Aid charity, was quived by The Observ-

The commission, which is head-blocked relief supplies to Ethiopia food."

West, OPEC Are Split on Sharing Cost of Agricultural Aid United States and the other indus- ized states \$465 million. The U.S.

By Stanley Meisler Los Angeles Times Service

sponse." she said.

PARIS - The annual meeting of the International Fund for Agricultural Development has ended in failure, with oil producers and industrialized countries arguing about how to finance the agency

for another three years. All of the financial backers of the small United Nations organization. including the U.S. government, have praised its work in lending and granting money to increase food production by small farmers and help landless peasants around But the backers, including the

The Associated Press

Nikolai A. Tikhonov left for Ha-

vana on Saturday to lead the Krem-

lin's delegation to a meeting of

heads of government of the Soviet-

MOSCOW - Prime Minister

hand and the Organization of Pessame \$295 million but the West column Exporting Countries on \$415 million. the other, cannot agree on a formula that allocates the share of financing by each group. Although the meeting that ended Friday in Paris provided no money for the three years beginning Jan. I.

the fund can continue for some months with the cash on hand in hopes that a compromise can be

Under the plan presented by OPEC, the OPEC nations would contribute \$295 million for 1985 to 1987 and the Western industrial

al Economic Assistance, known as

Comecon, convenes Monday in

Cuba for its regular annual session. Western diplomats in Moscow

said they expected the session to

include discussions on ways to im-

prove the economies of Cuba, Viet-

trialized nations of the West on one plan calls for OPEC to provide the U.S. delegation, said that the gov- for International Development.

Trying to work out a compromise will be the job of Idriss Jazairy of Algeria, who has succeeded Ab-delmusin M. al-Sudeary of Saudi Arabia as president. The fund has they and OPEC should bear a more headquarters in Rome, but its governing council met in Paris this year at the invitation of President François Mitterrand, who wanted to draw attention to its work.

December to tesume negotiations.

At the meening last week, the equal share of the cost. The indusinalized countries now contribute 58 percent of the budget while OPEC contributes 42 percent.

Richard A. Derham, an assistant

Nancy Gallup, a member of the administrator of the U.S. Agency says that the United States would prefer more of a 50-50 arrangement but would again accept the current formula

OPEC, however, faced with a war between member states fran and fraq as well as decreasing proces for its oil, presented a plan that would result in a formula of a of-percent contribution by the in-dustrialized nations and a 59-percent contribution by OPEC

bloc economic alliance, the official nam and Mongolia to bring them into line with development in the news agency Tasa said. The 10-nation Council for Muturest of the Soviet bloc.

Comecon Talks to Convene in Cuba

Nakasone Overcomes Revolt, Gets Party Approval for 2d Term TORYO - Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, oversion interview. coming a minor rebellion within his governing Liberal Democratic Party, gained approval Sunday from

conservative party for a second two-year term. Mr. Nakasone's re-election as party president will assure that he ins prime minister because of the Liberal Democrats' majority in

senior party officials to lead the

the Diet, or parliament. After more than seven hours of meetings Sunday at party headquarters, senior Liberal Democratic officials gave approval to Mr. Nakasone and accepted his pledge to work for party unity and reform anese news organizations.

in his next administration, Shin executive council, said in a televi-

next week to formally elect Mr. the party's largest faction. Nakasone to a second term and set in motion discussions on who will

serve in his next cabinet. Mr. Nakasone, 66, became party and national leader in November 1982, succeeding Zenko Suzuki, who stepped down amid factional

squabbling. Mr. Suzuki, 73, was a central figure in a plan to replace Mr. Nakasone with a party vice president, Susumu Nikaido, according to Jap-

Kanemaru, chairman of the party's faction in the governing party, Mr. Suzuki was reportedly unhappy with Mr. Nakasone's dependence Liberal Democratic members of on the support of Kakuei Tanaka, a the Diet are expected to meet early former prime minister who leads

> Mr. Tanaka has continued to play an important role in Japanese politics despite his conviction in October 1983 for taking bribes to promote Lockheed aircraft in Japan. He has appealed the convic-

Senior party leaders and executives met Saturday in an attempt to reach consensus on backing Mr. Nakasone's second term, but the meeting was devoted to criticism of Mr. Nakasone for failing to carry

out party reforms, meaning ex-punging the control of Mr. Tanaka. Mr. Nakasone has generally member cabinet, and Mr. Tanaka done well in opinion polls and has has recently suggested that he gained a reputation for his skills as a diplomat and for having made Mr. Nakasone is re-elected with his

ern alliance. However, his party faction is meetings among party executives only fourth largest, behind those of and faction leaders, Mr. Nikaido Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Suzuki and an-other former prime minister, Takeo contenders for the top party post

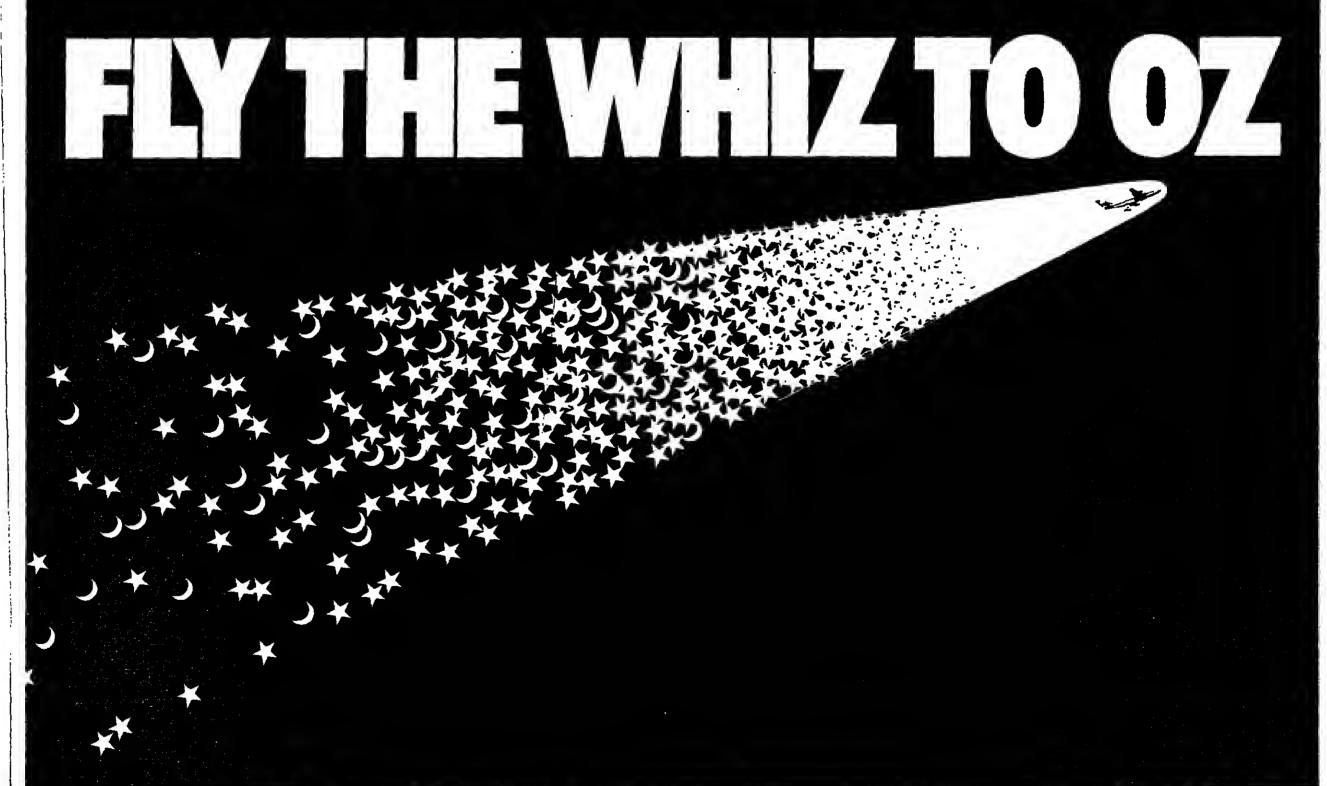
election setback in December, Mr. Nakasone was forced by party elunduly influenced by Mr. Tanaka. the Economic Planning Agency.

tion members six posts in his 20would like up to 10 cabinet seats if

Japan a strong partner in the West-ern alliance. On Sunday, after six hours of stated that they were not candi-After the Liberal Democratic dates, paving the way for consensus Party suffered a parliamentary to be reached on Mr. Nakasone.

The three are Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe; Kiichi Miyazawa, a ders to issue a statement saying former foreign minister, and To-that his government would not be shio Komoto, director-general of





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Australia every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. And, of course, on any of our daily BIG TOP flights from London to Australia or return, you will enjoy the standard of inflight service that even other airlines talk about. SINGAPORE AIRLINES

Civility vs. Terrorism

Secretary of State George Shultz is a man preoccupied by international terrorism. He sees it as a general threat to world order, a direct challenge to American foreign policy interests and a specific danger to American diplomats. The U.S. Embassy in Beirut has been bombed twice on his watch, and threats to other diplomats abound. Mr. Shultz has led the Reagan administration's campaign against the domestic and international faces of terrorism from a position considerably out in front of other officials, including the president. On Thursday in New York he went out in front a step further, declaring that the United States should stop playing "the Hamlet of nations" and use force as necessary abroad, to pre-empt and to retaliate even if the evidence is not of "courtroom" caliber and even if American servicemen and innocent civilians are killed

Mr. Shultz was on the mark in emphasizing intelligence, planning, coordination with allies and constant vigilance. This point was being underlined as he spoke by a new Senate report blaming the second Beirut embassy bombing on a "tragically simple" failure not to block access to the building. Mr. Shultz has a former marine officer's intense feeling of responsibil-ity for the men under him who have died in Lebanon. It is easy to understand how someone who has failed to win full official sanction for his views may, in his more frustrated mo-

ments, see his country as an indecisive Hamlet. But Mr. Shultz has gone too far. We have previously objected to the reach of some of the domestic anti-terrorist legislation he favored. Here we assert that he has simply not made the case that international terrorism is so immense

and overwhelming a menace that it compels America to - in the name of the rule of law take the law into its own hands on foreign soil. This is so even in "gray areas" (Lebanon) where lack of a local authority and the existence of nearby sanctuary give terrorists play.

Who thinks terrorism of this sort can be extinguished by a bold strike or two, or that such strikes do not create new perils for other Americans? The secretary lauds Israel's example, but Israel is caught in a seemingly endless cycle of terror and counter-terror. Who believes America's friends, let alone its citizens, will stand still while the United States attempts to deter or punish terrorists in foreign countries, striking without a certain target and killing innocents in the process?

As for sanctions, Syria is a cause of some of the American agony in Lebanon, but Syria is correctly classified by Mr. Shultz's State Department now as "helpful" in steadying Lebanon. For similarly practical reasons, the department is about to resume diplomatic relations with Iraq, whose government was not long ago officially proscribed as a supporter of international terrorism. Then there is the embarrassing question of what the United States is supporting in Nicaragua.

Terrorism is hideous. So far for the United States, however, it is only one care among many. It must be treated by means that do not add to the damages. One purpose of terrorism is to provoke democracies in cast aside their traditions of law and civility and to take on, in some degree, the manner of their attackers. No sensible democracy will let this happen.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Message to Pakistan

Diplomats Out of Line

Embroiled in a tough campaign for re-elec-tion. Senator Jesse Helms boasts of endorse-tional" policy of discouraging ambassadors

Other Opinion

FROM OUR OCT. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

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RENÉ BONDY

Executive Editor

viously continuing to work on nuclear weapons technology. Pakistan's ambitions have raised concerns for some time among governments that try to enforce the rules against nuclear proliferation. Last month, The Wall Street Journal reports, President Reagan wrote a personal letter to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq expressing "deep concern" that Paki-stan's pursuit of these weapons could undermine relations between the two countries. It is an important and useful declaration. Through most of the past four years the White House has not visibly paid a great deal of attention to the dangers of proliferation. Mr. Reagan's letter is particularly welcome as an indication of increased interest in a kind of peacekeeping in which American leadership is crucial.

Of all the countries that are actively seeking nuclear arms, Pakistan presents the most complex questions to U.S. diplomacy. The guerrillas fighting the Soviet occupation in Afghanistan depend on an open border to the south; in the absence of at least tacit Pakistani cooperation, the prospects for the Afghan resistance movement would be poor. To the east, India's nuclear capability has become an incitement to Pakistan almost to the point of obsession.

Beyond that there is the relationship between Pakistan and China. With great fanfare Mr. Reagan signed a nuclear cooperation

startling, unprecedented partisanship by rep-

resentatives of all the people, Secretary of

State George Shultz has made only mildly

disapproving statements. He reminds them

that their first duty is to the nation. In fact

their behavior is inappropriate in the extreme,

Thursday at which be distributed the endorse-

ment by the U.S. ambassadors to Mexico.

France, Canada, Austria, Peru, Guatemala,

Paraguay, South Korea, Barbados, Colombia,

the Bahamas, Romania, Switzerland, Jamaica,

Madagascar, Equatorial Guinea and Costa

Rica, plus five others to international organi-

zations. Two of them appeared with the North

Carolina senator to extol his "strong, close

The Superpowers Change Tone

Ericb Honecker of East Germany [has been]

in Finland. Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu has

left Bonn. In Paris, Hungary's Janos Kadar

dismissed speculation on any crisis in the Kremlin leadership; it is a stable situation, he

claimed, with a "joint and solid leadership." Wherever the center of gravity of that "joint

leadership" may lie, it is a safe bet that Mos-

LONDON - "I do not think there is any

game which is so liable to put one ont of bumor

as croquet," remarked Justice Bargrave Deane

in Divorce Court [on Oct. 28]. The case in

which he laid down this dictum was the suit for

judicial separation which Mrs. Alice Marv

Fearnley-Whittingstall brought against her husband, the Rev. Herbert Oakes Fearnley-

Whittingstall, on the ground of his cruelty. It

was alleged that the rector frequently lost his

temper, and his wife had stated that on one

occasion when they were playing croquet he

was so annoyed because she raised a question

as to whether his ball had quite gone through a

hoop that he did not speak to ber for days.

PHILIP M. FOISIE WALTER WELLS

1909: Till Croquet Do Us Part

relationship with the Reagan administration."

Senator Helms beld a press conference on

even for non-career political appointees.

last spring, but he has not yet sent the agreement to Congress for approval. The administration has never explained this long delay, but the reasons evidently involve accusations that the Chinese have been helping Pakistan devel-op weapons. China vigorously denies it, so Mr. Reagan's handling of the nuclear agreement has become a central issue between the two governments. He may submit the agreement in Congress early next year, but that will require the administration to discuss Chinese-Pakistani nuclear cooperation at length.

Over the decades, many countries have con-sidered an attempt to build nuclear weapons, and all but a few have abandoned the idea Most have concluded, after careful thought, that they can protect themselves better through reliable alliances and friendships throughout the world. They have usually decided that the possession of these weapons would not leave them safer, but much less safe. Mr. Reagan has now warned Pakistan that its attempts to gain nuclear arms will inevitably affect the ties between its government and the United States, its most powerful friend and supporter. His letter is a contribution to the world's security and, whether they acknowledge it or not, it is an effort to strengthen the Pakistanis' security in particular.

paigns." The reason for that tradition is obvi-

ous: No senator can set himself up as an

authoritative voice for the nation abroad.

When ambassadors take sides in elections.

That is especially true in the case of Senator

Helms. As energetically as he champions his

state's tobacco industry, he lobbies for South

Africa's white-supremacy regime and the vio-lent right in El Salvador. He opposes ties with

China and has done his best to thwart progress

on arms control. Are those the views of the

Reagan administration? Do the ambassadors

Senator Helms speaks for a faction. Ambas-

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

sadors who ally themselves with that faction

hamper their ability to represent the nation.

cow looks on all this travel activity with suspi-

cion and mixed feelings. Nor is Washington

accustomed to appland too much European

activity in international politics. Thus you can

observe something of a new tone between the

superpowers. Mr. Chemenko has given an interview in The Washington Post (IHT, Oct.

17). In Washington the official reaction to Mr.

- Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

Chernenko's statements has been cautious.

1934: Military Budgets on the Rise

WASHINGTON - With leading nations

shown to he spending more money for arma-

ments than before the war, little hope for arms

limitation is predicted in the report of the

Foreign Policy association, made public [on Oct. 28]. The report points out that "when it is

recalled that unrestricted competition of ar-

maments reached its apex during the decade

before the war, these figures appear more sig-

nificant." The report stated that current mili-

tary budgets show that France is spending 25.8

percent more than it did in 1913 for arma-

ments, Italy 26.3 percent more, Great Britain

48.8 percent more, the United States 109 per-

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cent more and Japan 38.8 percent more.

endorse them along with the senator?

they send confusing messages to the world.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

When Young Americans Back Reagan They Make a Point Worth Pondering

WASHINGTON — The biggest surprise of this election year has been that young voters are going heavily for Ronald Reagan. This was redicted by almost no one except a few Reagan acolytes who were patted on the head and paid no further heed. As recently as six months ago the

Democrats were including young people on their list of target groups (blacks, Hispanics, women, etc.) for voter registration drives. But campuses and singles apartment complexes that once went for George Me-Govern are now pro-Reagan. This might not come as such a

surprise if you think about Walter Polovchak. As a 12-year-old in 1980, Walter refused to go back to the Soviet Union with his parents. They had migrated to America, stayed seven nonths and decided to return. But Walter liked things a lot better in Chicago than in the Ukraine and wanted to stay. His parents sued.

Walter, helped by both the Carter and the Reagan administrations, has been able to string out the court cases. He lives on the northwest side of Chicago and looks forward to becoming a U.S. citizen next year. Walter Polovchak learned about the United States in a flash in 1979 and 1980. Most new voters this year learned about America in a flash at

just about the same time. Walter liked the America he saw. So did most young Americans, and they plan in vote for the candidate who best seems to share their feelings. What about youth's impulse to rebel against things as they are? Why

aren't these young people rebelling?
The answer is that they are. Walter
Polovchak rebelled quite explicitly against parents who wanted to take him back to the Ukraine. And the new half-generation of voters are re-belling against the old politics. This rebellion has sometimes, not

least in Reagan campaign propagan-da, been shown as a rebellion against the Carter administration and Demo-cratic liberals. These new voters, it is said, have only really known two presidents, Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan, and they prefer the latter. Perhaps. But what the young vot-ers are rebelling against is not simply

one man or his government; it is an attitude about politics and government and country, an attitude exhib-ited by both liberals and conservatives, politicians and ordinary people.

There was extreme cynicism and

pessimism in the late 1970s. When pollsters asked Americans whether their country was going in the right direction or was on the wrong track, numbers on the order of 72 percent said "the wrong track." Politicians, reading such polls, echoed those feelings; the negative feelings echoed and reverberated year after year. Yet was the United States really in

such bad shape? As the young Americans of the late 1970s and early '80s looked around them, they saw, with more clarity than their elders, a country that was prosperous, generous, tolerant and at peace.

By Michael Barone

They heard liberals denouncing sexism and racism. But young women found themselves with all kinds of opportunities, and racial prejudice

seemed increasingly restricted.

They beard conservatives denouncing a nation growing weaker and going bankrupt. But the America

> These young people are rooting for the good guys.

they saw around them was unthreatened by war, had no draft and was obviously prosperous.

They heard civil libertarians talking of repression. But they found pornography, drugs, abortions to be freely — excessively — available.

The political dialogue of the late

1970s was written by operatives en-tranced with theories of alienation and malaise. From the tone of political debate, and from the lamentations of voters themselves, you might have thought that Americans were living in the Central Europe of the 1930s. But to young Americans seeing their country afresh, as Walter Polovchak did, this was not true. So the Polovchak generation has been rooting for America — in Gre-nada, at the Olympics and in the

Reagan campaign.
To some of their not-so-elders, who remember what can happen when patriotism is carried too far, this seems threatening and mindless. Yet who can deny that the United States is, despite its defects, in important ways morally preferable to the Soviet Union? These young people --probably more than the ones who rooted for the Vietcong - are root-

ing for the good guys.

The Democrats had a chance in the Carter years to hitch a ride on the optimism and confidence that have followed the undue pessimism and negativism of the 1970s. They blew it. Now it is the turn of the Republicans and Mr. Reagan, a politician so opti-mistic he was singing this tune even when it did not ring true.

The members of the Viennam-and-

Watergate generation — the babyboom generation - should ponder the case of Walter Polovchak. Didn't be make the right choice?

The Washington Post.



I said it looks as if that Reagan kid will win again."

'Those Things Which Make a People Self-Respecting'

WASHINGTON — In the last days of the presidential election campaign, the bad news for the Democrats is that despite the debates and a massive registration drive, the polls indicate that President Reagan's long lead is holding steady.

For the fourth presidential election in a row, the Democratic nominee

has actually lost ground during the campaign. Walter Mondale came rea-sonably close in the president after the first debate, but after the second the president was leading by at least 12 points - about where be was

before losing the first debate.
The Republicans had a particularly clums, week. The president virtually invited U.S. soldiers of fortune to join the war against the Nicaraguan government. Secretary of State Shultz proposed the use of U.S. military force against terrorists, even at the risk of killing innocent civilians. And 22 U.S. ambassadors broke the first rule in the diplomatic book by endorsing the re-election of Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, All this was against either law or custom, but the president moves blithely on.

The explanation is fairly obvious. The economy is acting as if it were run by the Republican National Committee. Inflation is down to about 4.5 percent. In the 1982 congressional elections, unemployment was running beyond 10 percent in 20 states, now this is true of only four.

Mr. Reagan has been telling the people it is their destiny under his leadership to be proud, strong, prosBy James Reston

perous and at peace. While the plight life and the children's future. Even of the poor at home and abroad has been muffled in hypocrisy, he pro-claims that the Republicans are the party of lower taxes and the Democrats the party that taxes the many to provide handouts for the few.

Mr. Mondale found his voice the other day and took a wholly different line: "We must bear one another's burdens," he said. "We must rejoice together, mourn together, labor and suffer together. We must he knit to-gether by a bond of love. And so may it always be in America. Let's be a community, a family where we care for one another. Let us end this selfishness, this greed, this new champi-

onship of caring for yourself."

Mr. Mondale's fortunes are down, but his crowds are up; these echoes from New Deal days are well received. But it is very late, and the evidence is that Reagan promises of personal well-being are closer to the national mood than is Mondale of-

fers of mutual aid and sacrifice. It seems that Mr. Reagan has not only accurately interpreted the pre-sent mood of self-indulgence and acquisitiveness, but has belped create it by his attacks on government and his pleasant fantasies about the future that he has helped burden with intol-erable debt. The polls clearly indicate that a majority of the people are also living for the day and for themselves. But at the same time there is an underlying anxiety about national

the president senses this from time to time and suggests we might remedy it by abolishing abortion and having the children pray in the schools.

This mood of drift and hallucina-

tion will pass, as it did at the end of the 1920s. We see some hope in the rising opposition to drug use, in the fight against drunk driving and aruse of wives and children, but it is probably not in time to help Mr. Mondale, The majority is sovereign, but not always right. There is a remnant, maybe even a large minority, that is

not satisfied with contrived tricks-ortreats politics. As Walter Lippmann

wrote in the presidential campaign of 1952: "They are looking for new leadurs, for men who are truthful and resolute and eloquent in the conviction that the American destiny is to he free and magnanimous, rather than complacent and acquestive; they are looking for leaders who willtalk to them not about two-car garages and a branes but about their duty and about the sacrifices they must make, and about the discipline they must impose upon themselves and about their responsibility to the world and to posterny; about all those things which make a people-self-respecting serene and confident May they not look in vain."

(or

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What Can Presidents Do?

By Eric Schwarz

WASHINGTON — President seem to say, is confusing enough Reagan espouses values that without having to grapple with the many young people want to believe morality of America's role in every

in: economic progress, good jobs.
America's rightness abroad.
Why don't students adopt the world view of a Walter Mondale?
One student told me he was "rebelling against the apprint of the progress of the pr ling against the negativism" of campus liberals. Another said she wanted a "rest from the protests and confusion" of the past. I think some in my generation resent the "big picture" questions raised by the protests of earlier students. Our world, students

country around the globe. We can, however, seek to control our own careers, and perhaps be confident that a good job will bring a

measure of happiness.

Other students I have met plan to vote for Mr. Reagan, even if they disagree with him on important in sues, because the experience of rectal years has convinced them that a president really cannot affect their lives all that much. Mr. Reagan, stadouts reason, is at least a pleasant leader; so why vote for Mr. Mendale if he won't be able to do anything better? .

Jack Kennedy, your parents and teachers say, inspired people and tried to do great things. He was shot. In 1964 Lyndon Johnson ran on a peace platform telling the people his oponent would endanger America lives. He got in office and escalated the Vietnam War, which cost the loss of thousands of American lives ...

Richard Nixon, like him or not, seemed to get a lot of things done, principally in foreign policy. He was thrown out of office for breaking the rules. His successor, Gerald Ford, appeared to do nothing.

In 1976 Jimmy Carter was elected. but no distened to him. He seemed always to change his mind on what he wanted to do. When he did make a decision, he couldn't get it done.

Mr. Reagan was elected to shrink

the deficit and get the government out of people's hair. Now the deficit has tripled and he wants to further regulate alcohol, restrict the use of contraceptives and ban abortions. So he appears as just another politician, albeit one with an alluring image. Mr. Reagan is called the most pow-

erful man in the world but abortions are still legal, as they have been since today's students reached puberty, and I have never met a college student who couldn't get a drink. The message is simple: Presidents usually don't do what they say, and when they try to do what they say they often don't succeed.

The writer graduated from the University of Vermont last June and worked in the campaign of Gary Hart during the summer. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS

Poles Distrust Mondale

I have just returned from a 10-day stay in Poland. From Warsaw to Krakow, I was amazed to find that people I met from varied walks of life --- taxi drivers, waiters, porters, students, a history professor, a university librarian, a curator at the National Museum --- are praying for a Reagan victory. as they do not trust Walter Mondale's "let's be friends" attitude toward the Russians. One of those people, who bad recently been to the United States, had begged his friends there not to vote for Mr. Mondale. People in Poland want Mr. Rea-

gan's re-election. They presumably have a better insight into the mind of their Russian masters than Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro.

EMANUEL TARLOW.

Home of Mozart's Barber

If Mozart's barber lived in Seville, as your Oct. 12 crossword chie seems to suggest, we may have the explanation for why our Wolfgang is general ly portrayed wearing a wig. CHRISTOPHER WANKLING

Маттакска, Могоско.

The New York Times Endorses Mondale

good job. America, the president says with permissible byperbole, is back and be deserves credit because the country feels so much better than it did four years ago. Mr. Reagan has a gift for symbolism and salesmanship; when he salutes the flag and the troops, he embodies a wide

renewal of pride in country. And there is more to it than just the persuasions of a patriotic pitchman. People feel better off because many people are better off. The oil shocks and byper-inflation of the 1970s have been calmed. Unemployment, after soaring for months, has fallen back to the 1980 level. Real income is up. So why not re-elect the president?

For three reasons: First, because of the way be has paid for our recovery, and for his popularity: with the pain of millions of people thrown out of work in the last four years and with the hundreds of billions of dollars government must borrow in the next four.

Second, because much of the rest of his domes-tic program is repugnant. Mr. Reagan has punished the poor and retreated from civil rights. He has, laudably, continued the deregulation begun by Jimmy Carter. But the same president who vows to get government off people's backs has recklessly pushed its nose into the most private realms of religion and family life.

Finally, and most important, because President Reagan's diplomacy, mostly ineffective, has also been dangerous. Not only has he failed to stabilize the nuclear arms race but he has propelled it to new heights and be lacks any plausible strategy for regaining control.

Walter Mondale has flaws. Until recent days

he so lacked fire as a campaigner that people called him "Norwegian wood." Mr. Mondale has lacked a theme; at times it seemed to he merely that he is Not Reagan. He is heavily indebted

to labor and interest groups.

His running mate is not as ready to be president as is George Bush. Choosing Geraldine Ferraro as the first woman on a national ticket unleashed a welcome wave of energy. But it has also brought a backwash of troubling questions about her husband's dealings and associates. Now consider Mr. Mondale's strengths. His

election would mean franker, fairer decisions on the hard economic choices that the president has concealed during the campaign. Mr. Mondale would offer an enlightened and humane conception of what government should, and should not, do. Most of all, he would bring to the White House the will to control nuclear weapons.

S O give Ronald Reagan due credit for what he has done from 1981 to 1984. The decision now should turn on who offers brighter promise for 1985 to 1988. In all three presidential categories, our choice is Walter Mondale.

What Mr. Reagan has pursued abroad is not a strategy but an unattainable slogan — "superiority." He has thrown dollars at defense without curbing military appetites for fancy, fragile technology. He has failed to harness either diplomacy or economic power to the quest for security. Recall how much energy was wasted just to undo the damage of his first year's quarrels with China, Israel and the European allies. In the Middle East Mr. Reagan remains mostly at the mercy of events. In Central America he awaits

'no-lose" military exertions.

at best the diplomacy of others to shape his

Committing to more than modest research is incredibly wasteful, as if President Wilson had vowed in 1919 to put a man in space.

Because of his lifelong opposition to arms control Mr. Reagan might have driven good bargains with the Russians. Yet, unlike every other president of the nuclear era, he lacks the conviction and dedicated personnel to achieve agreement, or even a good plan for achieving it. True, it takes two to negotiate, and the Krem-lin has had three leaders in four years. But

President Reagan, balking at past agreements, offered none of them any plausible new approach. Although he may finally he ready, as he says, to pursue accord, he has, perhaps even unwittingly, ordered to weapons and appointed officials that obstruct the way. Walter Mondale believes in a sturdy defense.

He also stands in the middle of the bipartisan community that long ago learned to abandon the fruitless quest for nuclear superiority. In this election he represents all those Republicans and Democrats determined to tame the nuclear threat. Lawyer Mondale offers pragmatic skill at making the best of reality. Ideologue Reagan offers the same tenacity that has brought him out diplomatically empty-handed.

Who is likely to do better in arms negotiations in the next term, Walter Mondale or the president who tickles the religious right by reviling the Soviet Union as an Evil Empire?

O Henry Steele Commager, the historian, 1 the 1983 speech in which Mr. Reagan described the Russians in that way was "the worst presidential speech in American history, and I've read them all" - not because it was undiplomatic but because "no other presidential speech has ever so flagrantly allied the government with religion. There was a gross appeal to religious prejudice." In such ways Mr. Reagan readily turns himself from a conservative libertarian into a statist. He perversely condemns as "intolerant" anyone who opposes organized school prayers. He continues to flog at abortion although it is barely a federal, let alone a presidential, concern. Lately, Reagan Republicans have called this a matter of civil rights - of the unborn fetus. Would that their president were so attentive to the minority millions whom the civil rights laws were designed to protect. Not until the congressional momentum was unstoppable could Mr. Reagan finally bring himself to support even the 1982 bill renewing voting rights.

There is every reason, therefore, to worry about potential Reagan appointments to the Supreme Court. Since five of its justices are 75 or older, the president elected this year is likely to leave a deep imprint. The last Roosevelt appointee to leave the court, william O. Douglas, did so in 1975, 30 years after FDR's death.

Mr. Reagan deserves credit for fastening the nation's attention on the need to restrain social spending. That fostered bipartisan collaboration on Social Security costs and commendable innovation in containing Medicare. But where has the administration concentrated its budget cutting? Not on swollen middle-class entitlements but on the famous social safety net for the poor. For example, one federal judge after another has had to order the administration to restore disability benefits to thousands of helpless people thrown out of the safety net. As for the environment, Mr. By pressing ahead with a "Star Wars" missile Reagan was too long content to let his record be defense Mr. Reagan is forcing the arms race into written by James Watt and Anne Burford and

WE are for Walter Mondale, even though Ronald Reagan has in some ways done a possibly be practical till far into the 21st century.

other zealots who sabotaged or flouted the laws to protect air, water and human health.

Mr. Mondale, son of a stern Minnesota minister, knows it is important for both church and state to maintain a respectful distance. He has stood for civil rights and liberties from his earliest days in politics. He has championed individual and buman rights, the right to a lawyer or the right to be left alone by government. His interest in family addresses the public policy issue of day care, not the personal torment of abortion. N a 1981 impression of the president, Rich

Little, the comedian, explained Reaganomics. "Let's suppose your mom baked a big blueberry pie," be said. The top half is for defense spending, the bottom half is for domestic programs—and the other half is for the national debt."

At the time it sounded merely comic. The president was denouncing deficit spending at every turn. Why, be said, the national debt was equivalent to "a stack of \$1,000 bills 67 miles high." But since then, even while calling for n balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, he has raised the stack another 40 miles. The buge Reagan deficits weigh beavily on the

economies of other nations. They divert capital away from poor countries, making development that much harder, and they put the United States in hock to the world. There is no reason in expect that in the next four years Mr. Reagan will keep the budget-balancing promise he has broken so dramatically in the last four. Walter Mondale comes from the party that

invented deficit spending, but there is reason in think he would do better. It may have been a bravely candid act, or perhaps politically foolhardy, but he began his campaign in San Francis-co in July by declaring that he would, among other things, raise taxes to reduce the deficit. Unless most economists are crazy, the country cannot keep borrowing \$200 billion a year. Ev-

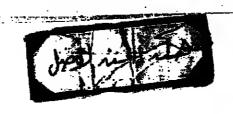
eryone knows that spending cuts cannot suffice. Everyone knows a tax increase is well-nigh inevitable. For all his feigned horror, Mr. Reagan knows it, too. The question is not whether there will be a tax increase but whether the burden will be distributed fairly. On the evidence of his first term, Mr. Reagan will soak the poor, favor the rich and throw more money at the Pentagon.

HERE is another, less tangible standard for I judging candidates for president: theatrical skill, the capacity in inspire. The hecklers who chant "Reagan, Reagan, he's no good - Send him back to Hollywood" are missing a crucial point. Salesmanship is a precious presidential asset, and Mr. Reagan has it. He is the master salesman, the Music Man, of American politics. Walter Mondale has all the dramatic flair of a trigonometry teacher. His Nordic upbringing makes it hard for him to brag. The first debate

may have been the high point of his political personality. But there is power in his plainness. Precisely by not dramatizing issues he has consistently produced consensus and agreement. as a senator and as Jimmy Carter's vice president. And for all the talk about his vaciliation, Mr. Mondale has grit. When knocked down, he does not blame his staff or his opponent's make-

up. He gets up and starts swinging again.
Chances are that come Nov. 6, he will keep on doing the same, win or lose. As the man most likely to reduce the deficit, to spread burdens fairly and to control nuclear weapons, Walter Mondale deserves to win.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.



By Henry A. Kissinger

U.S. Must Take the Lead in Revamping World Trade Policy

HE annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Washington dealt with a number of urgent current problems, focusing on international debt. There was a problems of outputs the decisive international debt. There was a footnoted but the decisive international debt. There was a footnoted but the decisive international and the world Bank in Washington dealt with a number of urgent current problems, focusing on international debt. There was a footnoted but the decisive international and the world Bank in Washington dealt with a number of urgent current political realities are at work.

The free trade theory was developed when Britain 19th century counterparts, demand direct control over the decisive international and the world Bank in Washington dealt with a number of urgent current political realities are at work.

The free trade theory was developed when Britain that governments assume responsibility to alleviate political realities are at work.

The free trade theory was developed when Britain that governments assume responsibility to alleviate suffering and to improve the quality of life.

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The free trade theory was

my is global in nature, decisions affecting it are taken to other countries for as long as possible. on the basis of national domestic politics.

developed, the rules of the game were set by a very few countries that held similar philosophies and were run This is the fourth of 10 articles by the former U.S. by restricted suffrage. Governments acted on the premise that the economic sphere was beyond their power or even competence. The accumulation of capital was left to the operation of the market. The gold standard, to which all major trading nations subscribed, provided the mechanism of adjustment.

All this had the advantage of automaticity. Politicians could either accept the gold standard or reject it. But once that decision was made, they were forced to conform spending, taxing and monetary policies to its

None of those conditions exists today. Japan has long since joined the major economic powers. China, Brazil, India, Korea, Mexico and Indooesia, to name just a few, insist on participation in reshaping the rules that affect their economic destinies, and hence their political destinies.

sense of optimism, but the decisive international economic problem and the deepest cause of international attenuational disorder was hardly mentioned.

attenuational attenuation a This problem is that even though the world econo-

For the first time the world economy has become Io the 19th century, when industrialization first truly international. At the same time, tax, spending,

secretary of state. The next will appear Nov. 19.

social employment, industrial and trade policies are insulated behind national borders even when these decisions have global consequences.

In these circumstances the international economic system operates -- if at all -- as crisis management. The risk is, of course, that sooner or later some crisis will overwhelm the feeble national efforts to manage

it. The world will then face a disaster its lack of foresight will have made inevitable. The area of international trade illustrates these

HE professed objective of all trading nations is definition to remove political obstacles to trade, such as strategy. tariffs, subsidies and other predatory practices, Sulfrage in most economically important countries because in theory free trade benefits everybody. In has become universal; voting publics everywhere insist fact many nations pay lip service to free trade, but in

had an effective monopoly on industrialization and a large advantage in the generation of energy based on coal. There is no doubt that free trade benefits a country that enjoys such a comparative advantage. This state of affairs continued for a while after other European states industrialized. Cultural homogeneity prevented any country from achieving a unilateral advantage. Colonial empires cushioned the shock of

In our period, there are over 20 major trading nations. Their wage scales and cultural background are dissimilar. Some nations, especially in Europe, are unable to compete with substantially lower standards of bying, at least in industries that use a great deal of labor. Thus whole sectors of industry move from one country to another, indeed from one continent to

The management of the debt crisis also poses threats to free trade. A key provision of every adjust-ment program by the international Monetary Fund requires the debtor country to limit imports and to building international institutions that promoted encourage exports. This evokes the very protectionist practices free trade theory deplores. Moreover, it is by definition impossible for every nation to pursue such a

The limitation of imports must be at somebody's expense, especially if coupled with the systematic promotion of exports. And to the extent the strategy works, and the debts are paid by export earnings, developing nations wind up transferring real resources to the industrialized ones, the precise opposite of what is needed for global development.

Two results are probable: Either the structure will collapse because there is simply not enough demand. for the level of exports required by the developing world. Or these export surpluses will be sustained on a temporary basis by extremely unfavorable trade balances in a very few countries, especially by the United

The U.S. trade deficit is officially forecast to exceed \$120 billion this year, a level unimaginable until very recently. Such a situation will sooner or later drive the U.S. government to take protectionist steps. In short, protectionism, trade restraint and unfair policies are on the march everywhere.

A paradox follows from these considerations: for free trade to work, governments committed to it must to a degree retreat from complete laissez-faire, Just as the U.S. economy adopted measures to promote and regulate competition, such as antitrust and banking regulations, so international rules are needed to avoid monopolies, restrict dumping, inhibit export subsidies, eliminate predatory practices and prevent excessive uncertainties. Otherwise, the system will eventually collapse into trade wars and be overwhelmed by the

To state these principles is to illustrate bow far theory and practice diverge. In such circumstances one or the other must give way.

THE two opposite poles of international conduct are demonstrated by the two largest eco-nomic powers: the United States and Japan. The United States remains formally committed to free trade, but it lacks a coherent strategy to deal with protectionist and mercantilistic measures of other nations. Hence, in practice U.S. trade policy is a series of disconnected ad boc decisions taken largely in re-sponse to the specific complaints of politically powerful interests most directly affected. These are by definition usually the least competitive sectors. So long as

Japan has chosen the opposite course. It makes little pretense that its foreign economic policy is guided by the free play of market forces. Instead, the Japanese economy is geared to administer the trade system to the national advantage. Government ministries help establish industrial priorities, negotiate favorable terms for Japanese exports and manipulate the exchange rate for the yen to favor Japanese exports.

Japan is widely criticized for acting counter to existing economic theory. In fact, it is possible to argue that it is simply playing the de facto game more systematically and with greater coherence than any-

It follows that the United States, and the world. have two fundamental options. My strong preference would be for a system of liberal trade firmly based on far-reaching national commitments to stop unfair practices and to maintain markets. This would require a major act of U.S. leadership.

In 1944 the United States threw its weight behind growth for a generation. The spirit that produced the Bretton Woods agreements reflected the realization that in the long run the national welfare can only be sought in the general welfare.

This means that new and binding international rules need to be established to encourage foreign investment and in define codes of conduct for multinational corporations. These rules should apply as well to international trade in services and perhaps even to mmieration.

Something like The International Trade Organization, which was proposed by Bretton Woods but proved stillborn, should be revived. It should be given authority to act against restraints on trade and investment as well as predatory trade practices. The newly industrialized nations, like Brazil or Mexico, should be drawn into more active participation.

Such a policy should be pursued with conviction but also without illusion. Despite the best efforts of statesmen, the attempt may fail. In that case, the United States cannot afford in be the only country practicing free trade in an increasingly mercantilistic world. If the United States is driven to it, the United States can, however reluctantly, do well at the game of unilateral

trade practices and bilateral agreements.

In a world of trading blocs, the United States should be able to construct a trading bloc composed of the major Latin American nations, Canada, and probably Australia and New Zealand. Preparation for this partnership should influence U.S. trade and debt policy. especially toward the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

At some point, the sheer weight of the United States, in cooperation with like-minded countries, managing its foreign trade interests with determination and vision will probably convince the rest of the world — to put it politely — of the need for more coordinated trade and economic policies. The United States would then have achieved a more coherent world trading system by the back door.

Most of the American public still view the United States as being relatively unaffected by international economic developments. The United States must rec-ognize the urgent oeed for a deliberate strategy. Otherwise chronic international instability will, in time

undermine U.S. prosperity.

Dramatic U.S. leadership is required, preferably to promote a world of free trade. But if this proves unattainable, then it should organize itself for the world of trading blocs.

1984, Las Angeles Times Syndicate



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WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT



Continuing Battle for Social Justice Promised by Leader of Jesuit Order

By Kenneth A. Briggs New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The head of the

Jesuit order says be strongly sup-ports Latin American theologians and church workers who seek to promote social justice. He says the teachings known as the theology of liberation must be "recognized as possible and necessary."

The Vatican recently criticized

some elements of liberation theol- positive. ogy as relying too heavily on Marxist analysis, but it affirmed the church's fight against oppression in Central and South America.

venbach, chosen as superior gener-

an interview in New York last week tion theology exist, said there might that the order would continue to be situations where it was "absoaid efforts for social justice in Latin lutely necessary to use the termin-America.

The 55-year-old superior general cial and economic conditions.

As an example, he said: "You expressed some disappointment with what be described as negative aspects of the Vaocan document, issued Sept. 3. He said he expected a second statment on the subject in the near future to be much more

Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, an-nounced last week that the coming statement would stress the need for The Reverend Peter-Hans Kol- social action by the church.

Father Kolvenbach, emphasizal of the Jesuits a year ago, said in ing that several variations of libera-

Managua Accuses CIA of Bribe Offer

Los Angeles Times Service ter Tomás Borge has charged that guan plans to obtain MiG fighter the CIA offered a Nicaraguan official \$3,000 a month to defect and to accuse the Sandinist government of planning fraud in the Nov. 4 elec-

The U.S. agency did not know that the official was a double agent for Nicaraguan intelligence "delib-"

Injectable Contraceptive erately introduced into the ranks of the enemy," Mr. Borge said at a news conference Friday.

agent, Horacio Arguello Carazo, that the drug Depo-Provers, an inworked as legal adviser to the Finance Ministry at the end of 1982, when be was approached by offi-cials of an unidentified European in the United States. country, "officials who were linked of the United States."

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He was asked for information on MANAGUA - Interior Minis- Sandinist leaders, on any Nicara-

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — An advisory
board to the Food and Drug Ad-According to Mr. Borge, the ministration has recommended jectable contraceptive that is effective for at least three months, oot

more than 80 other countries.

cannot say you should never use a term like the 'struggle of class.' It's something that exists."
Use of such terms, however,

"should not be done with a Marxist interpretation but with a Christian one." Father Kolvenhach said. Marxist concepts such as class warfare and historical materialism cannot be used to justify Christian ac-

ology of Marxism" to explain so-

tion, be said.

The Jesuits have proclaimed a joint mission of faith and justice. Many have taken a leading role in advancing theologies of liberation, which attempt to apply church teachings to the problems of social justice in Latin America. Father Kolvenbach said nuns.

priests and others pressing for so-cial justice could find ample warrant for their actions in recent Roman Catholic Church teachings. Though Jesuits have drawn fire for their increasing social activism, Father Kolvenbach said emphati-

cally that the order would continue on its social mission. The Vatican's faulting of aspects of liberation theology came just days before one of its leading proponents, the Reverend Leonardo Bolf of Brazil, was questioned in Rome by the Congregation of the Doctrine of the Faith.

Father Boff was understood to be one of those whose works were being called into question by the The drug, manufactured by the document, but no action has yet to the Central Intelligence Agency Upjohn Co., currently is used in been taken against the Franciscan friar.

VA First Class.

Civil Trial for Argentine Junta New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES - Nine for-mer leaders in Argentine military governments accused of murder and torture will be tried in a civilian court but under the military code of justice, the chief judge, Jorge Torlasco, said last week.



A view to toast by in the heart of Singapore.



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October . 1984

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\$750,000,000

American International Group, Inc.

Zero Coupon Notes due August 15, 2004

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

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October . 1984

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\$5,059,050,000

Student Loan Marketing Association

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Zero Coupon Notes due 2022

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The following firms assisted in the distribution of the Notes.

Daiwa Securities America Inc.

The Nikko Securities Co.

Nomura Securities International, Inc.



EUROBONDS

Supply Outstrips Demand But New Issues Launched

By CARL GEWIRTZ International Herald Tribune

ARIS -Supply of new dollar issues ran ahead of demand in the Eurobond market last week. But bankers, convinced the setback was only a pause to be expected after the recent big rally, continued to launch oew issues.

The turn in investors' mood was triggered by late Thursday's news of a \$1.8-billion rise in the U.S. money supply - a figure that was larger than many analysts had expected — and a warning from Salomon Brothers economist Henry Kaufman that the current drop in interest rates is only a "pleasant interlude . . . that will eventually succumb both to the underlying pressures in the economy and to related

Furobond Yields
For Week Ended Oct. 24
U.S.S les term, int'l Inst.
U.S.S medium term, ind.
U.S.S medium term, ind.
Can.S medium term
French Fr. medium term
Yen to term, int'l Inst.
ECU short term
ECU tong term
EUU tong term
EUU tong term
EUU tong term
ELL to term, int'l inst.

Market Turnover

Cedel 10,459,1 8,521,2 1,937,9 Eurocleor 20,476,4 18,849,2 1,627,2

10.82 % 9.38 % 10.49 % 10.31 %

financial developments." The market reaction itself was testimooy to the prevailing mood of uncertainty. Has the Federal Reserve finished easing policy, which has triggered the month-long bond market rally, or will it resume after next week's election? And almost as important, are oil prices headed lower as nearly everyone was predict-ing a week ago, or will OPEC succeed in pushing the price back to its former level as seemed possible at week's

The only thing that was certain last week was that doubts about the future obvi-

ously did not disturb investment bankers. Their inventory of paper had been run down during the rally so they have plenty of room to take on new stock. In addition, doing so is ever more profitable as short-term interest rates (the cost of financing bond holdings) are dropping faster than long- or medium-term rates (the income received from

such holdings). Investor uncertainty about the future drift of interest rates was evident in the new rush to buy floating-rate notes, whose coupons are periodically readjusted to reflect money-market conditions, and by the waning enthusiasm to buy warrants, which are options to buy fixed-coupon securities.

HE warrant market consists of three parts: an issue of fixed-coupon securities, the warrants attached to them, and the fixed-income securities which the warrants can buy. Bankers admit confidentially that the current price of warrants is too high — interest rates would have to fall signifi-cantly for the price paid to exercise the option to be attractive.

At the same time, demand is drying up for the original, or so-called host issue. Usually, after the warrant bas been stripped away to trade separately, the value of the host issue falls to a discount. Bargain hunters then move in to buy that paper, looking to lock in a sure capital gain when the issue is redeemed at par or an even bigger capital gain if, before maturity, rates tumble and the price of the bond climbs.

But the potential capital gains to be made have now become severely restricted due to some newly coined fine printing in the prospectuses. In effect, the host issue is to be redeemed in lock (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

GM, UAW Have Pact In Canada

Tentative Accord Differs From U.S.

By John Holusha

New York Times Service
TORONTO — Bargainers for General Motors of Canada and the United Auto Workers have reached a tentative agreement on a new contract after 31 hours of coolinuous bargaining.

The accord Saturday afternoon came after 10 days of a strike by the 36,000 Canadian workers that led to more than 40,000 layoffs in the United States because of shortages of parts.

The Canadian agreement differs from the one recently ratified by GM workers in the United States. The Canadians will receive wage increases in each year of the threeyear contract, in contrast to the lump-sum payments in the second and third years under the union-GM agreement in the United States. However, the Canadian pact does not contain the job secu-rity and profit-sharing provisions of the U.S. contract.

Robert White, director of the Canadian UAW, said the agree-ment "recognizes Canadian realities." He said ratification votes throughout the country were sched-uled for Monday, indicating that Canadian factories could resume production on Tuesday if the agreement is approved by the union membership

But a spokesman for GM in Detroit said last week be was not sure how long it would take to get U.S. factories operating once again.

In the negotiations, the union demanded increases in the base wage rate and the company insisted on lump-sum payments. Mr. White said the key compromise that set-tled the difference was an agree-ment to put most of the raises into the cost-of-living adjustment.

Canadian workers will get a scaled wage increase of I to 3 percent in the first year, for an average of about 214 percent, he said. This is in addition to increases in cost-of-

Chicago Pacific Chief Leads Firm Into \$1.6-Billion Fight for Textron

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service
CHICAGO — For the third time in five years, Harvey Kapnick, the chairman of Chicago Pacific Corp., fiods himself in the middle of a fight.

The last two times, be was engaged in intramural battles, and he ended up getting ousted. In this battle, however, he is leading Chicago Pacific in an effort to acquire Textron Inc., a larger and much better known company, for almost \$1.6 billion.

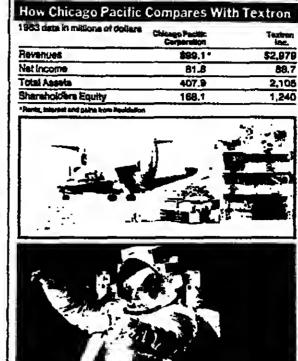
Mr. Kapnick, 59, who became Chicago Pacific's chairman last June when it emerged from the reorganization of the bankrupt Rock Island Railroad, said he hoped that his company's \$43-ashare offer would go forward "in a united and cooperative way." But Textron, the industrial conglomerate based in Providence, Rhode Island, has called the of-fer "completely unacceptable."

"I don't know anyone who likes a light, but he is not one to sby away from them," said Duane Kullberg, chairman and chief executive officer of Arthur Andersen & Co., the major Chi-

cago-based accounting firm. Mr. Kapnick held that same position at Arthur Andersen from 1970 to 1979 and shepherded its growth from 9,000 employees to 18,000. He fought with the Securities and Exchange Commission, pushed the accounting profession to reform its rules, made Andersen the first accounting firm to disclose its own finances, and set up a "public review board" of prominent outsiders to monitor Andersen's op-

cravions. Some crities and competitors disparaged bis initiatives as mostly public relations, but no one ever accused Mr. Kapnick of being dull, "He's a real dynamo; he's not always right, but he's never in doubt." Russell E. Palmer, dean of the Wharton School, said, At the time, Mr. Palmer beaded Touche Ross &

Co., a rival accounting company. Mr. Kapnick's tenure at Andersen was cut short, however, after he argued that a conflict of interest existed when an accounting firm did both manage-ment consulting and auditing. In



Textron manufactures Bell helicopters and components for the manned maneuvering pack used by astronauts,

sharp disagreement with many of the firm's partners, he vigor-both. Nevertheless, Mr. Abboud ously urged that the firm spin off its consulting practice. The part-ners ousted him in 1979.

"I'd describe him as a very aggressive, very strong willed in-dividual, who, once committed to an object, is very tenacious

about seeing it through," Mr.
Kullberg said,
Mr. Kullberg praised Mr. Kapnick's managment in expanding the company's opera-tions overseas, but several people who worked with Mr. Kapnick said his "hard-charging" style had alienated too many of Andersen's partners.

His second big light occurred in early 1980, soon after A. Robert Abboud, then chairman of First Chicago Corp., the bank holding company, appointed Mr. Kapnick deputy chairman. The two men often clashed and this says of Mr. Kapnick, "I have a high regard for his abilities." Textron's management knows

it has to dig in hard to resist Chicago Pacific's overtures. Tex-tron, which makes Bell helicopters, Bostitch staplers, Home-lite chain saws and Jacobsen lawn mowers, has retained Morgan Stanley & Co. for advice. It has also hired Skadden, Arps. Slate, Meagher & Flom, a New York law firm expert at anti-takeover

strategems.

Chicago Pacific, whose assets total \$300 million in cash and several hundred miles of railroad track and land, is being ambitious in seeking to take over Tex-tron, with \$2.1 billion in assets. "My ultimate goal right now,"
Mr. Kapnick said, "is to see a
transaction with Textron, and to

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

OPEC Ministers Split on Output, **Price Structure**

By Bob Hagerty

GENEVA - Oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries open a meeting here Monday with differing views

on how to prop up oil prices. The disagreement centers on price "differentials" and, to a lesser extent, the size of planned cuts in

OPEC's market-monitoring committee met Sunday evening and, as expected, recommended a cut in production. But the fourmember committee did not specify the extent of the proposed reduc-

Ministers from all 13 OPEC countries, joined by observers from Egypt and Mexico, are scheduled to begin a "consultauve" meeting Monday. OPEC, which supplies about 40 percent of the oil consumed in the non-Communist countries, hopes a temporary cut in production will reverse the recent decline in prices.

The oil market, which has been weak since last spring, was joiled two weeks ago when Norway, which is not an OPEC member, acknowledged that it had reduced its prices by about \$1.50 a barrel. Britain, also outside the OPEC fold, responded with a cut of \$1.35 on most of its crudes. That move in turn prompted Nigeria to reduce its prices by as much as \$2 a barrel without waiting for approval from its OPEC partners.

The price cuts reflected weak de-mand for high-quality light crudes. The premium that buyers are willing to pay for such crudes has shrunk in recent years because improved refining methods allow re-finers to make better use of cheaper

This change in demand has left OPEC's official prices for light crudes too high in relation to the prices for beavy crudes. Under the official price structure, for instance. Arab heavy crude is sup-posed to sell for \$3 less than Arab

Oil traders say a more realistic differential would be around \$1,50. To sell their light crudes, OPEC

countries have rewrited to various verted discounts from official

Alluding to such unofficial dis counts, Nigeria's oil minister. Tam David-West, suggested of a news conference Sunday that his country was merely being open about price cuts that other OPEC states disguise. "This is a cross you bave to carry: being honest," Mr David-

Other OPEC ministers pointed to the difficulty of agreeing on a new range of official prices. If the gap between light and heavy crudes were narrowed, the producers of heavy crude would find then cal harder to sell. In addition, market demand for various grades of crudes fluctuates, making it diffi-

cult to set any rigid price list Oil Ministers Subroto of Indone-sia and Belkacem Nabi of Algeria both said they did not believe OPEC should try to solve the problem at this meeting, Instead, Mr. Subroto said, the priority should be on cutting production and pushing all prices up, allowing OPEC to maintain its benchmark price of \$29 a barrel for Arab light crude

But Mana Said al-Otciba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emarates, said that action on the pricing problem was "part of the deal' planned by OPEC manusers. The UAE has had trouble selling its light crudes and has threatened

to trim prices unilaterally if OPEC does not readjust the official prices.
"I am coming [to Geneva] with
my problem of differentials and it

has to be solved, and if there is no solution I will solve it myself when I go home," Mr. Oterba said Mr. Oterba, as chairman of the market committee, said it was rec-ommending that this week's con-ference "deal with the differentials

and find the right solution." Mr Subroto later agreed that the issue should be addressed, but be declined to say whether a solution was likely at the current meeting. The other major question is how far to cut production. Saudi Arabia, which is expected

to bear the lion's share of the cut. has said it favors a modest reduc-(Continued on Page 21, Col. 5)

U.S. Growth Slowdown Raises Recession Worries

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON - The pace of casters suddenly are asking them- accelerated very much, will remain

So far, virtually all of them are sull betting that a recession is not in the cards for the next few quarters, but their worries are prowin After a glowing first half of 1984, in which the gross national product grew at an 8.6 percent annual rate. after adjustment for inflation, things suddenly turned sour. Everyone had expected some-

hat slower growth in the second half of the year. Indeed, the Federal Reserve deliberately tightened its monetary policy stance last spring precisely to cool off the expansion, which its policy-makers thought was so strong that it would generate higher inflation before this quarter and 3.1 percent in the part of the brakes. Thus, the curtought was so strong that it would generate higher inflation before this quarter and 3.1 percent in the part of the brakes. Thus, the curtought was so strong that it would generate higher inflation before the part of th

tial increase in personal consumption spending in September, the average for the whole quarter was hardly changed from the second. Retail sales last month were only library than the transfer explained. This or the perhaps as much as 5.5 perton. History is on the side of those who do not expect a recession of 1981-82 as well as the dip of first-half sales last month were only library than the transfer explained. This or the perhaps as much as 5.5 perton. History is on the side of those who do not expect a recession at this point. Economist Alan Greenspan & 1981-82 as well as the dip of first-half last were largely powered by the consumer, making up for time lost during the recession of 1981-82 as well as the dip of first-half last were largely powered by the consumer, making up for time lost during the recession of 1981-82 as well as the dip of first-half last were largely powered by the consumer, making up for time lost during the recession of 1981-82 as well as the dip of first-half last were largely powered by the consumer, making up for time lost during the recession of 1981-82 as well as the dip of first-half last were largely powered by the consumer, making up for time lost during the recession of 1981-82 as well as the dip of first-half last were largely powered by the consumer, making up for time lost during the recession of 1981-82 as well as the dip of first-half last were largely powered by the dip of the consumer.

healthy clip, it will not be enough forecasts for GNP growth this quarter range from about a 2 percent rate all the way up to 5 percent, an unusually wide spread for a quarter aiready under way. GNP measures the total value of goods healthy clip, it will not be enough to offset the slowing expected in the slowing expected in the growth rate. The growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, more optimistic will be accumulated at as fast than most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, more optimistic will be accumulated at as fast than most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, more optimistic will be accumulated at as fast than most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, more optimistic will be accumulated at as fast than most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, more optimistic will be accumulated at as fast than most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. Mr. Greenspan, most forecasters, expects real than growth rate. M

WASHINGTON — The pace of the economic expansion has slowed that inflation, which despite the so dramatically this fall that fore- rapid economic expansion has not

Kellner continued. slowed somewhat, will slow some forecasting firm. more; this, too, will cut into growth

selves whether the slower growth about where it is or perhaps creep of consumer spending. And of who occasionally has been wrong will turn into something worse—
up a little next year.

Even some of those economists

of consumer spending. And of who occasionally has been wrong course, a good part of these demands will be met by imported. After recalling episodes io 1955.

Fundamentally, forecasters don't see an imminent slowed sharply but then re-accelerated, be added, "This is not to say recession because there are few of the usual economic imbalances that usually lead to one.

there will be more very slow quar-ters sometime in 1985.

For instance, economist Irwin

who think GNP growth will re- merchandise while the dollar rebound this quarter expect that mains strong "The point to remember is that

as long as inflation and inventories remain modest, neither the Federal fell in September and by all assess-Reserve nor the private sector will ments remains well below the levels Kellner of Manufacturers Hanover
Trust Co. has just issued a new step on the brakes. Thus, the curstep on the brakes. Thus, the curnormally associated with a busi-

for clues about where the economy year.

for 4 percent real growth during serve eased its pressure on the is headed.

The reasons for this slowdown 1985, but there is still some pres-Consumers suddenly became so in growth stem from its composi-cautious that even with a substan-tion," Mr. Kellner explained, "This ure, perhaps as much as 5.5 per-

Retail sales last month were only shightly higher than they were at the end of 1983 and industrial production fell for the first time in nearly two years.

To 1-o.2 as were as the dup of first sales last month were only shightly higher than they were at the end of 1983 and industrial production fell for the first time in nearly two years.

To receive for GND growth this configuration for the sales in the third quarter, stocks in was followed by a re-acceleration.

and services, including income difficult for them to buy bousing That contrasts with Mr. Kellner's and other big-ticket items." Mr. 1.5 percent prediction for 1985, which in turn is very similar to that "Job creation, which has already from Data Resources fuc., another

But, like any good forecaster who occasionally has been wrong. After recalling episodes io 1955, 1962, 1966 and 1976 when growth that in retrospect the current period will out prove to be the begin

nings of a recession."
Fundamentally, the forecasters
do not see an imminent recession because there are few of the usual economic imbalances that usually lead to one. There are few, if any shortages of labor or materials. The use of existing production capacity

ness cycle peak. recast parting growth at 4.0 percent this quarter and 3.1 percent in the first quarter of 1985. But then be shown of 1985. But then the shows GNP rising at only about a least not oward slower growth and they are toward slower growth and they are pouring over all the latest economic statistics, examining every nuance for clues about where the expansion of the control of the contr pointo a recession — at least not Nor have short-term interest rates run up sharply so that they A bandful of economists, includare higher than long-term rates, a banking system and the economy cooled. Mortgage interest rates have softened less, but while housing starts have come down, they

have not collapsed. Businesses generally have been keeping a close eye on the level of wanted levels relative to sales. As a result, it is unlikely that inventories will be accumulated at as fast a rate

But the inventory situation does (Continued on Page 21, Col. 5)

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Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Oct. 26, excluding fees.

Amsterdom \$ 8rossels[a] a1255 Frankturt 1,034 Congra [b] 1,2202 Milton 1,884 00 Mew York (c) Peris 9,315 70kyo 245,50 Zwrich 2,685 1 ECU 9,7355	£ 4 182 74.88 3 7675 ———————————————————————————————————	O.M. F.F. II.L Gidr. B.F. S.F. Year 112.78 * 18.795 * 0.1819 *	
SDR 0 99671 S Currency Etsiev Currency Lad Austrolian 5 0947 Rostrica schilling 03162 Belgian in, franc 1-75 Conndian 5 10917 Desists krone 1351 Finnish mark L8091 Greek drackma	O.81624 Per U.S.S 1 1797	Dollar Values Scarrency U.S.1 Corrency U.S.2 Corrency U.S.2 Corrency U.S.3 U.S.3	1 1 1

Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy s of 180 (a) Umits of 1,000 (y) Umits of 16,000 · not quoted ; %,A : not available

IATA Says World Airlines Late interbank rates on Oct. 26, excluding fees. Official fivings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. Will Show Profit in 1984.

GENEVA - World airlines will show a profit after interest pay-ments this year, the first since 1978, according to the International Air Transport Association's annual re-

port.
Net profit also is likely in 1985
and 1986, although margins will be
"wafer thin and extremely sensitive
even to slight changes," according
to the report, scheduled for release Monday.

ment," said the association report, in the world," the report said. which forecast 1984 after-interest

said, the carriers should see combined profits in 1985 and 1986 of \$1.5 billion and \$1.7 billion respec-

especially in the United States. have created increased work and expense for airlioes, the report said. IATA also renewed its call for

recognize that it is in their own The airline industry as a whole interests to create a climate in is still not earning nearly enough which no safe barbor without sefully to cover all costs including vere legal consequences is ever legal consequences is ever available to the hijacker anywhere

The report was issued by IATA's

Liberalization and deregulation,

tougher action by governments against hijackers. "It is vital that all governments

profit of approximately \$1.2 billion director general, Knut Hammar-for its 124 member airlines. skjold, for 40th annual general If traffic growth continues, it meeting in Montreal.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only and is not an offer to sell, or a solicitation of offers to purchase, any of these securities.

U.S. \$1,000,000,000

United States of America

11%% Foreign – Targeted Treasury Notes due September 30, 1988

of which

U.S. \$281,000,000

was allocated to a bidding syndicate headed by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited and comprised of the following institutions:

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Banque Nationale de Paris

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

Hambros Bank Limited

Lehman Brothers International Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc.

LTCB International Limited

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Enskilda Securities Skandinaviska Enskilda Limited

Great Pacific Capital S.A.

Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Lloyds Bank International Limited

Eure

U.S. \$1,000,000,000

United States of America

11%% Foreign – Targeted Treasury Notes due September 30, 1988

Market-makers

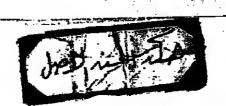
Reuters Page: CSFT

Credit Suisse First Boston Group

The First Boston Corporation

London Branch

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nou bor exis with leac trol dur Ma last

I

WARRANTS Seagram

(Continued from Page 9) step as the warrants are exercised. The aim is to avoid the possibility of having a borrower who sold \$100 million of bonds and warrants to

huy another \$100 millioo of securi-

ties pay interest on \$200 million of

warrants are exercised immediate-Until this month issuers can that risk: The host issue was callable only at the time the warrants expired, usually io three, four or five years time. But now Nippon Credit Bank, the French state railway SNCF and Westpac Banking which last week each sold \$100 million of debt securities bearing fiveyear warrants to buy other debt securities - followed the lead set

by Denmark a week earlier in link-

ing retirement of the original deht

to the exercise of the warrants. Denmark's trailblazing action gave it the right to redeem \$5 million of the host issue with each \$5 millioo of warrants exercised meaning that it ran the risk of having no more than \$104.99 millioo principal outstanding at any time. Last week, encouraged by the market's failure to react unfavorably to this development, Nippoo Credit, SNCF and Westpac cut the threshold to \$1 million — meaning they risk not to have more than \$100.99

million outstanding.

These premature redemptions are made at a premium, in most cases of 1 percent - meaning a \$1,000 security is redeemed for \$1,010. Westpac has shaved this a hit, setting a premium of 1 percent for the first three years, % percent for the fourth year and 4 percent for the fifth year (at which time it also has the right to redeem the entire host issue at par).

From the lead managers' point of view, this is a terrific attraction for investors. An ex-warrant bood

Belgrade Forecasts Surplus BELGRADE — Yugoslavia expecis a \$1.25-billion current account surplus next year, compared with an anticipated \$730-million surplus this year, according local press reports. The figures were contained in a draft economic development plan agreed by the government on Friday.

Issuer	Amount	Mat.	Coup.	Price	Yield at	Price	Terms
	(millions)		76		offer	week	
FLOATING RATE NO							
Allied Irish Banks	\$100	perpt	Y 4	100		98.80	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 594% for first 10 years. Callable of por on any interest payment date after 1990, Fees 1%. Denominations \$10,000.
Export-Import Bank of Karea	\$ 50	1994	14	100	-	98.10	Over 6-month Libor. Ministrum coupon 54%. Re- deemable of par in 1989 and 1991. Fees 13%. Denominations \$10,000.
lioly	\$1,000	1994	1/1	100	_	99.86	Over 6-month Limeon. Minimum coupon 5%%. Collable of par on any interest payment date ofter 1985 and redeemable at par in 1989 and 1991. Fees 0.145%. Denominations \$10,000.
Malaysia	\$600	2009	Уі	100	_	99.18	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 54%. Cds- oble at por on any wherest payment date after 1985 and redeemable at par in 1994, 1996, 1999 and 2004. Fees 0.95%. Denominations \$10,000.
Spain	\$500	1 999	1/1	100	-	99.40	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 51/%. Callable oil par on any interest payment date offer 1985. Fees 0.65%. Denominations \$10,000.
Standard Bank Import-Export Finance	\$ 75	1991	1/4	100	_	_	Over 6-month Libor. Minimu coupon 514%. Redeem- cible at par in 1990, and callable at par on any interest payment date after 1985. Fixes 114%. De- nominations \$10,000.
Sweden	\$500	1999	libid	-	_	99.18	Interest pegged to 6-month rate for Eurodollars. Redeemable at par in 1989 and 1990, Solid by tender. Denominations \$10,000. Terms to be set Oct. 31.
Banque Indosuez	£ 85	1991	16	100	_	99.70	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5%%. Non- collable. Fees 0.35%.
Banque Indosuez	0.20	12 mos	_	\$20	_	\$14	Each warrant is exercisable at par into a \$1,000 note of company's noncollable 121% of 1991.
FIXED-COUPON				<u>'</u>			
Chrysler Financial	\$150	1994	13¼	1001/4	13.20	98.63	Redeemable at par in 1989 and 1991, increased from \$100 million.
Coca Cola	\$100	1988	11%	103.60	_	101.60	Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable at par into a \$5,000 note of company's noncollable 114s of 1991. Bands ended the week at 98.38 and warrants at \$32%.
Hokkaido Electric Power	\$ 50	1989	121/2	100	121/4	98.75	Noncollable.
Nippon Credit Bank Finance	\$100	1992	12%	103%	-	103	Collable at 101 by \$1 million segments as warrants are exercised, and at par in 1990, Payable Jan. 31. Each \$5,000 note with five 5-yr warrants, each exercisable at par into a \$1,000 note of company's noncollable 12%s of 1992. Bandt ended the week at 99 and warrants at \$41.
Ralston Purina	\$100	1994	12	98	12.36	95.88	Callable at par in 1989, 18% payable on subscrip- tion and balance in May 1985.
Ralston Purina	0.10	1989	_	\$40	_	\$36	Each lat of 5 warrants a exercisable at par into a \$5,000 note of company's 12% bands of 1996, callable at par in 1994 and at 102 anytime if less than \$10 million worth of warrants are exercised.
Saskatchewari	\$100	1989	11%	100	11%	97.88	Noncollable.
SNCF	\$100	1992	12%	104.10	_	102.23	Collable at 101 as warrants are exercised. Each \$1,000 note with one 5-yr warrant exercised at par into a \$1,000 note of company's noncollable 12%s of 1992. Bonds ended the week at 97.75 and warrants at \$44%.
Suncor	\$ 75	1991	12%	100	12%	98.38	Callable at par m 1990,
Westpac Banking	\$100	1992	12%	103.80	_	101.50	Callable at 101 in 1988, 100% in 1999 and 100% in 1990 by \$1 million segments as warrants are everased, and at par in 1990, Payable Jon, 31. Each \$5,000 note with five 5-yr warrants, each exercisable at par into a \$1,000 note of company's noncollable 12% of 1992. Bonds ended the week at 98 and worrants at \$35.
World Bank	\$150	1994	121/4	100	12¼	98.25	Noncollobie.
European Community	DM 100	1996	742	100	71/2	99.75	First collicioles at 102 in 1992.
World Bank	ECU 125	1989	10¼	100¼	10.20	100	Noncellable.
World Bank	£CU 75	1994	10%	100	10%	99.88	First collable at 101 in 1990.
British Columbia	C\$ 100	1991	121/4	100	1214	98.25	Noncallable.
Ottawa-Carleton Commonwealth Bank	, CS 30 Aus\$ 35	1994 1989	12%	100	12%	99 98.13	Noncallable.
	NZS 20/25	1991	161/4	ореп	_	-	Redeemable at par in 1989. Terms to be set Oct. 31.
Zealand Finance							
EQUITY-LINKED Hazama Gumi	\$ 50	1989	open	100	_	_	Coupon indicated at 99%. Nancallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into \$5,000 worth of company's shared at an antiopated \$6.000 worth of company's shared at an antiopated
Viacom In'l	\$ 50	1999	open	100	-	-	2/% premsum. Terms to be set Oct. 29. Coupon indicated at 7½-8%. Collable at 106 in 1990. Convertible at an analogoted 16-20% premsum. Terms to be set Nov. 8.

New Eurobond Issues

Eurobond Supply Outstrips Demand

bought today at say 98 might be sury with their placing power, but redeemed at 101 next year, giving so far iovestor demand has been an iovestor a 3 percent windfall capital gain. In addition, a spokesman for Morgan Stanley, which pioneered the idea, says the coupons on the host issues it managed debt if interest rates tumble and the (all but SNCF, whose coupons were widely regarded as aggressively low) are about a quarter percentage point more generous than they would otherwise have oeeded to be.

But the critics, who are many. argue that reward of a slightly higher coupon does not adequately compensate for the effective ceiling put on the price of the bond in the

secoodary market. They complain that if the warrants are being exercised it means that interest rates have tumbled sharply — and that should mean that the price of the host issue (which usually has a higher coupon than the security purchased by the warraot) should soar. But it won't, the critics contend, at least not beyond 101 out of fear that the paper will be called at that price.

Nippon Credit (widely regarded as the most attractive of the lot with a coupon of 12% percent on the host issue and 12% percent on the warrant bond) and Westpac both have another feature - delayed payment, due oo Jan. 30. This is designed to appeal to investors eager to speculate on an impending decline io interest rates and, for noo-dollar investors to speculate oo the foreign exchange

Coca-Cola. hy contrast, did not have to worry about paying interest on \$200 million of debt when it only wanted \$100 million since the coupon on both the four-year host issue and the seven-year warrant bonds bear a low coupon of 11% percent. The magic of the name and the assumed value of the warrants, sold at \$36 each, made the low coupon possible. But assuming the warrants never get converted, Coke will have paid an eye-pop-ping one percentage poiot less for

its four-year money than the U.S. The Treasury issued its \$1-bilbanks eager to impress the Trea- pon of 12% percent.

slower than expected and the ootes ended the week down I point at 98.27. The yield on the foreign notes was almost identical to the yield set on the paper sold at bome. but due to the fact that interest there is paid semi-annually and here annually, the Treasury saved an estimated \$3.5 millioo a year oo its international placement.

\$36½ Each warrant a exercisable at par into a \$1,000 note of company's noncollable 12½s of 1994.

Io the floating rate market, Sweden invited banks to bid next week on terms for \$500 million of 15year notes that holders can opt to redeem after five or 10 years. Morgan Guaranty Ltd. has guaranteed a price to Sweden, which was not revealed, establishing the maximum cost the borrower will pay. Banks wanting paper must submit their proposals to Morgan's commercial banking parent, acting as trustee and at arm's length away from the merchant baok. The coupon will be tied to the London

ioterbank bid rate, Meanwhile, Italy (seeking \$1 biltion). Malaysia (\$600 million) and Spain (\$500 million) sold FRNs at rates that established new borrowing-cost lows for them in the international market. Italy, with interes set at 1/2-point over the mean of the hid-offered rate and commissions of 141/2 basis points, paid 9.2 basis points over the London interbank offered rate (the most widely used base rate) for five years (the first

put option). Malaysia, with interest set at Vipoint over Libor and commissions of 95 basis points, paid 22 basis points over Libor to the first put option in 10 years. Spain, paying interest of 4-point over Libor and fees of 65 basis points, paid 16.8 basis points over Libor for its 15year money. The terms were viewed as very aggressive.

The same comment was made about the new level set on the Cadian dollar offerings, where British Columbia set a coupon of 121/4 percent on 100 million dollars of seven-year paper and Ottawa-Carleton 121/2 percent on 30 million lion of four-year notes targeted for dollars of 10-year bonds. Ditto for foreign investors at an average the Commonwealth Bank of Aus-yield of 11.41 percent. There was tralia's 35 million Australian dol-very active bidding for the issue by lar. five-year issue bearing a cou-

European Investment Bank Sells 100 Million ECU of Notes

By Carl Gewirtz

tional Herald Tribune PARIS - The European Curunit of European Community cur- four years.

In a move to help develop an ECU mooey market, the European Investment Bank last week sold 100 million ECU (\$70 million) of oneand three-mooth notes aiming to provide banks or their clients with instruments that the bank bopes will mobilize short-term utilization of the unit.

The ootes are offered only in banks, in minimum amounts of I million units. The ElB said it is commercial banks and other institutions will follow its lead.

TAP, Portugal's state-owned airline, is seeking to raise 47 millioo ECU through the sale of promis-sory ootes. The operation is to run for five years but bolders can extend it for two years if they desire. Interest on the three-month ootes ed to submit bids for pricing the notes, which will be at a discount from par. TAP will pay underwrit-

By Gary Klott

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The credit mar-

kets continued to weaken last week

amid growing indications the Fed-

eral Reserve is not willing to ease

its rein on credit as much as many

Following Tbursday's sharp price declines, bond prices fell again and yields edged higher on Friday, when there was additional

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

selling by portfolio managers and

lock io profits from the strong

Long-term Treasury bonds on

Friday fell a balf-point and short-

term interest rates rose as much as

Fed easing after the release Thurs-

lion rise in the basic money supply, slightly higher than some firms had

bank reserves were not in great sup-

"All of it dispelled the notion

Sullivan Jr. director of mooey mar-

ket research at Dean Witter Reyn-

Earlier oo Friday, traders were

banks to 12 percent and the Fed's 11.77 percent.

the prime rate by several major

failure to drain reserves from the

But these were oot enough to

offset disapposiment that the Fed was willing to allow the Fed funds rate to move higher. The Fed funds rate, which reached as high as 9%

percent, traded at 9% percent most

of the day, up from 9½ percent late Thursday. The prime rate reduc-tion was of little surprise to traders

who saw the banks as merely react-

banking system.

traders thought

bood market rally.

a quarter of a point.

Prices of Bonds Decline

On Fear of Tight Credit

securities dealers who sought to as an iodication the "market prob-

willing to ease.

from 9.27 percent.

In the longer end of the market, Efim, one of Italy's state holding company's, this week will market a 10-year loan of 250 million ECU reacy Unit is rapidly coming into its own internationally as a growing international operations are being transacted in the composite year, %-point over for the next five year and %-point over for the final

Another Italian agency, Crediop, will tap the market for an eight-

SYNDICATED LOANS

year loan of 50 million ECU and £25 million. Interest on both compooents will be set at %-point over the interbank offered rate for the first 51/2 years and 1/2-point over for the remainder.

In the dollar market, activity rewilling to tailor its program to the mains focused on the sale of promneeds of commercial banks and is issory notes. The EIB is making its issory notes. The EIB is making its ready to sell paper for maturities of first foray into this market, asking up to six mooths. EIB officials said banks to underwrite the sale of that much greater liquidity would be needed in developing the short-term market and it therefore hopes a 10-year period. Banks will be paid an annual underwriting fee of 1/16 percent. If the EIB is forced to draw on the banks for the credit, it will pay very thin fees ranging from 15 basis points over Libor for the first five years, 20 basis points for the next two years and 25 basis points in the final three years.

will be based on the interbank bid through the novel structure of its otes. The operation will run for rate and underwriters will be jovit- \$300-million credit facility. BAT three years, but can be extended ers an annual fee of 271/2 basis a back-up line of credit of only \$60 paid an annual facility fee of 3/16

ing to recent declines in other mon-

gains and lower rates in the bond

market were fueled by a perception

beld by many analysts that the Fed

had loosened its tight rein on credit

in an effort to prevent the recent

This view was supported by signs

that the Fed was accommodating a

Fed funds rate in the 9 percent to

9½ percent range. Mr. Sullivan said the move in the rate back toward

the 10-percent level was interpreted

ably was overoptimisti" early last

Edward Yardeni, director of eco-

nomics and fixed-income research

at Prudential-Bache Securities, at-

from developing into a recession. of \$70 million.

ey market rates.

needs to back up the sale of notes in the New York market.

cent if the managers are obliged to 15 basis points and a commitment take the ootes for two consecutive fee of 5/16 percent will be paid if

Banks will be paid a commit-ment fee of 10 basis points for providing the credit and will earn -point over Libor if the credit is

drawn, but no fees will be paid on the oote facility
Elders IXL Ltd., the Australian conglomerate, last week formally began soliciting support for its five-year, \$500-million commecial paper Euronote facility. The sale of commercial paper will be backed by letters of credit supplied by hy letters of credit supplied by Chase and the Bank of Tokyo which will give the Elders paper the

top credit rating in the New York market. The Euronotes, by coo-trast, will be issued solely on the credit of Elders. In addition, the commercial paper will likely be sold for shorter maturities than the Euronotes. Thus, the yields on the paper will

oot be strictly comparable. The maximum yield on the Europotes is set at 15 basis points over Libor and a tender panel will bid for these. No more than \$300 million will be raised through the sale of Euronotes and banks will be earn an annual facility fee of 10 basis points.

Commercial Credit Corp., a unit of Cootrol Data Corp. of the Unit-BAT Industries, meanwhile, has ed States, is planning to raise \$75 set a new low in borrowing costs million through the sale of Euronwill sell either short-term Euron- another two years if lenders wish. otes or commercial paper in New The maximum rate on the notes is York but is asking banks to provide 4 point over Libor. Banks will be million - the minimum amount it percent, which can rise to 1/4 per-

China Posts

The Associated Pres

trade deficit widened 500 percent

August, according to the state Sta-

Imports totaled \$2.6 billion, and

exports totaled \$2.18 billion during

the month. The September deficit

Earlier last week, sharp price to \$420 million in September from

slowdown in economic activity compared with a August shortfall

tistical Bureau.

eported Saturday.

BEIJING. - China's foreign

periods.

In other words, if Commercial Credit draws on the underwriting banks they will earn up to 1/2-point over Libor. Io addition, froot-end

commissions total up to ¼ percent. Glendale Federal Saviogs & Loan of California, the fifth largest S&L io the United States, is arranging a \$50-million, three-year credit with interest set at %-point over loan, which Libor. Front-end fees range up to eight years.

none of the loan is drawn and \ percent if it is partially used.

In Asia, Thailand is canceling an undrawn \$300-million loan arranged in 1981 and replaciog it with a new and less expensive \$300million, 10-year loan, loterest on the new loan will be set at 34-point over Libor. This compares to the 12. point margin paid on the previous loan, which had a maturity of only



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However, for the first nine months of the year, China's trade balance remained in surplus, with return fare DFL 7376 exports of \$18.8 billion and imports of \$18.5 billion, the bureau

Card Account No.

It blamed the wider September week as to how far the Fed was deficit on increased imports of raw materials such as timber, paper pulp, chemical fibers and iron ore. However, grain imports in the first nine months fell 3.04 million tons A rise in the federal funds rate tributed the weakness in the bond; from the year-earlier level to 7.76

back toward the 10-percent level on market more to an eagerness by Friday clearly disappointed traders to cash in gains from the who were already moderating their recent market rally than to any management of arrows to the largest said. earlier assessments of the extent of jor reassessment of the Fed's pos- "percent of exports-the bureau said."

data. The data showed a \$1.8-bil- Friday, rates on three- and six. Banks in Hong Kong, month bills rose slightly less than slightly higher than some firms had one-tenth of a point, with the three-forecast. The data also showed that month bill bid at 9.35 percent, up Singapore Cut Prime

HONG KONG - Hongkong & Other short-term rates rose more Shanghai Banking Corp. and Charsteeply, catching up, with the sharp tered Bank cut their prime rate one percentage point to 12 percent, ef-fective Monday, the Association of that was beginning to build that the rise of Treasury rates on Thursday. Fed was embarking on a significant Yields on bank certificates of deaccommodation," said William V. posit rose nearly a quarter of a Sullivan Jr. director of mooey mar-Banks said Saturday.

Separately, five banks to Singabid in the secondary market at 9% pore announced Saturday that they The benchmark 12.5 percent will will cut their prime lending rates, effective Monday, by % of a percentage point. This will leave buoyed by a half-point reduction in Treasury bond due in 2014 fell a quarter-point to about 106, to yield rates ranging from 91/2 percent to 10

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Chicago Pacific Makes Offer

(Continued from Page 9)

take Textron and continue to build it into one of the great industrial

organizations in the world." Since Chicago Pacific emerged from the nine-year-long reorgani-zation of bankrupt Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. four months ago, Mr. Kapnick has been seraching for companies to acquire with its \$300 million kitty. That sum was left after William M. Gibbons, the hankruptcy trustee, sold off 4,000 miles (6,464 kilometers) of the railroad's tracks

"We had a lot of money on hands, and we were interested in usiog it to huy a company," said Thomas G. Ayers, a Chicago Pacific board member. One reason Mr. Kapnick is so

eager to acquire a company is that Chicago Pacific has \$60 million in tax losses that can be carried for-ward to a profitable company. Mr. Kapnick said shareholders would gain because the \$43-a-share offer exceeds Textron share prices. On Friday, Textron's shares closed at \$37 oo the New York Stock Exchange, down 52 from Thursday.

Mr. Kapnick said of Texron. They have some excellent compa-

Gold Options (price to Stee)

Proper Nov. Feb. May

700 800 1700 700 200 400 1150 1200 1625 127 100 200 750 700 1625 127 635 125 475 625 1200 1200 225 100 100 457 825 75 100 625 225 120 400 530 --- 150 225 400 530 GH TED THE Valeurs White Weld S.A.

nies that could be made into core husinesses." He told shareholders io July that be wanted to acquire 'core' businesses with leading or potentially leading positions in their industries.

U.S. Consumer Rates

_ 5.50 %

.10.16 %

For Week Ended Oct. 26

Passbook Savines_

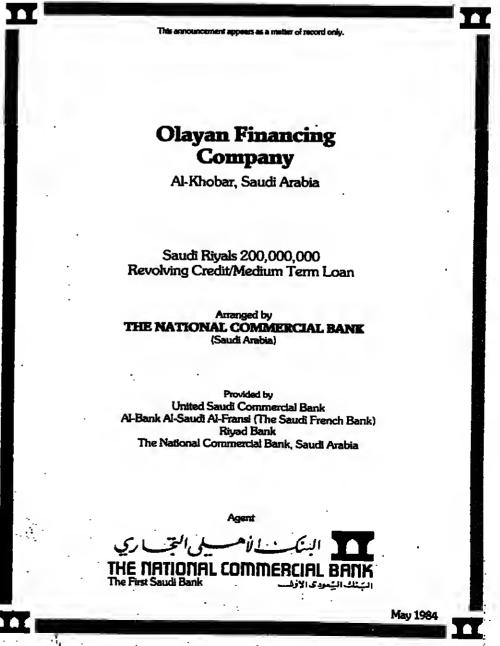
Tax Exempt Bonds Sand Boyer 20-Bond Indi

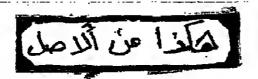
mey Market Funds Mogbue's 7-Day Average.

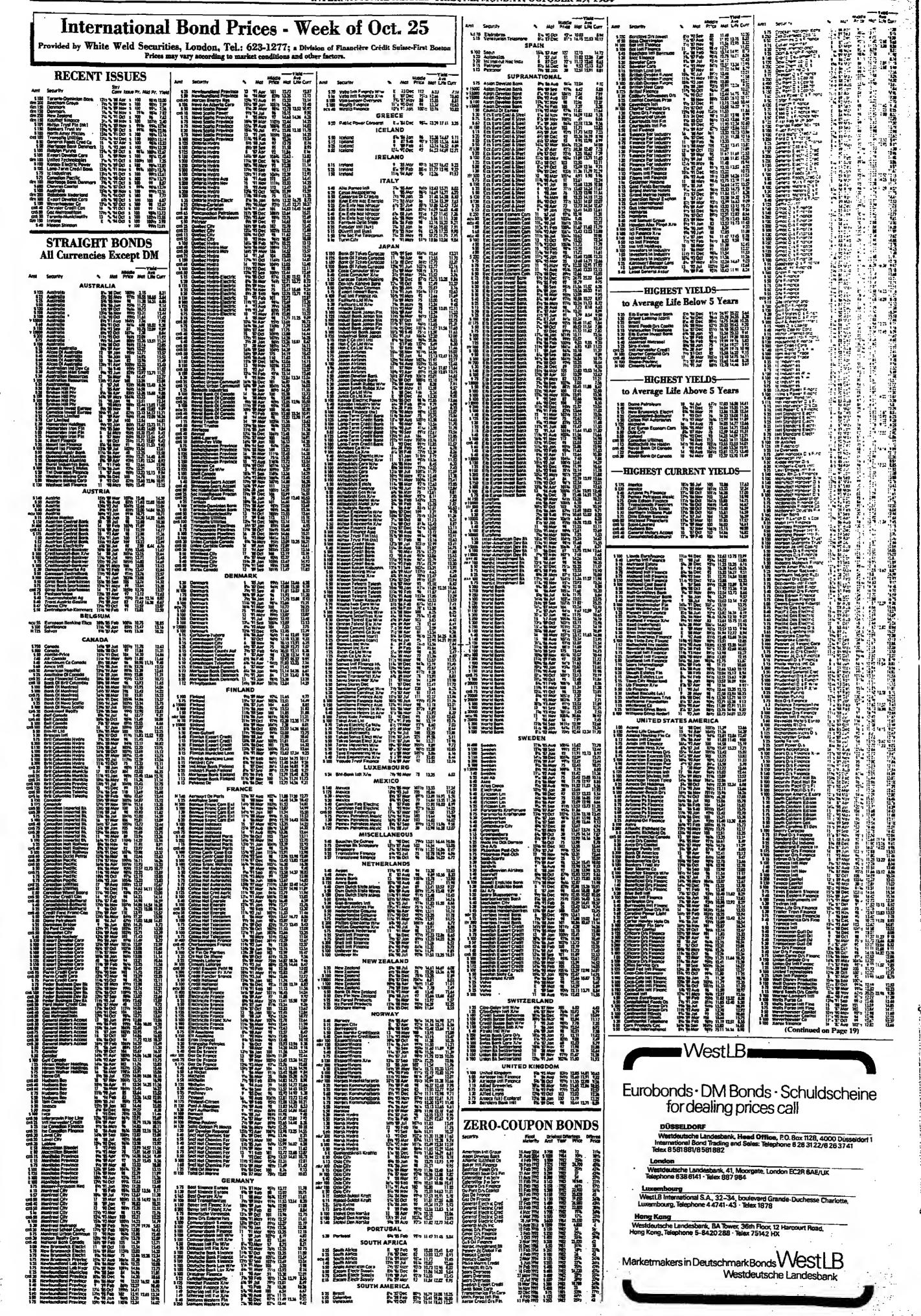
He said be accepted the invitation of Lester Crown, who is a Chicago Pacific board member and whose family owns 10 percent of its stock, to become the company's chairman because "I have oever seen an opportunity quite like this one." He added: "This company starts out with a new set of directors, new management and with close to \$300 million in cash, and all the debts have been paid."

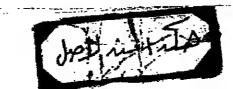
Although be has never managed an industrial company before, Mr. Kapnick said his years of poring over books and managing thou-sands of employees at Arthur An-dersen and his year of high finance at First Chicago have prepared him for managing Textron. As for talk that his company's bid for Textron would produce a competing bid by another suitor, Mr. Kapnick said: "It's all rumors. I have no idea of what's going on in that area."

Richardson Savings & Loan Bank and Trust Company Cayman Islands, West Indies \$100,000 U.S.









Banks Competing For Loan Clients In Wider Market

By Erika Folkes

BANKERS in Austria have a difficult situation to confront this year. After catering to the financial needs of both the government and their prime private customers for many years, they find themselves in a strange sinuation—instead of profiting from a flourishing bond market they have to be glad to lend money to the state on a short-term basis.

Moreover, their best clients have resorted to a form of finance hitherto miknown in Austria: industry clearing.

mknown in Austria: industry clearing.

The actual figures on these newly discovered direct lending operations between insurance companies and private industries can only be guessed. Karl Pale, chairman of Girozentrale, the second largest Austrian bank, estimated a business volume of 20 billion to 30 billion schillings.

If he is right, then at least one-third of what was placed on the domestic bond market last year has been provided this year by nonbank instin-tions. With issues of 70.4 billion schillings, last year recorded the highest volume in postwar years. So far this year, a total of 18.4 billion schillings has been issued.

The reasons for the sudden collapse of the Austrian capital market are manifold: There is a pronounced shrinking of personal income, coupled with a higher inflation rate (currently 5.6 percent), as well as dwindling demand by investors, who seem to prefer the more attractive interest rates of the dollar and other currencies.

of the dollar and other currencies.

The final blow, bankers believe, came with the introduction of a new withholding tax at the beginning of this year on the yield of newly issued schilling bonds, which has to be paid by local and foreign investors alike. Since buyers of foreign bonds are tax-exempt, it was natural that Austrian investors started to look abroad. Between the end of last year and February 1984, Eurobonds have been bought for an estimated 10 billion schillings, thus avoiding withholding tax.

The recent developments among the major banks in the fixed-interest market have hit all major issuing banks:

• Creditanstalt, Austria's largest bank (1983 balance sheet total was 300.9 billion schillings), a joint-stock company, in which the government has a 60-percent share. It controls 10 percent of the country's private industry.

Girozentrale, the central institution of the Austrian savings bank (1983 balance sheet total: 213.2 billion schillings), with a market of roughly one-third of all deposits.
 Osterreichische Länderbank (1983: 160.1 billion schillings), a joint-

stock company, also backed by the state.

• GZB Vienna, a rapidly growing central institute of the farmers' cooperatives, "Raiffeisen" (1983: 123.5 billion schillings).

The blow to the capital market has not, however, crippled the banks' activities in other fields. In particular, Creditanstalt and Girozentrale were well prepared for the sudden demand in Eurobonds. In the last few years they have become much sought after as lead managers in the Euromarket,

Girozentrale's recent performance is impressive. According to Institutional Investor magazine, the bank is ranked 57th in Eurobond issues for the first half of 1984. It is the sole Austrian bank mentioned.

By mid-September, Girozentrale had placed 50 issues (compared with



Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger at the White House with President Ronald Reagan in February.



Chancellor Fred Sinowatz

The Coalition: A Fresh Look For a New Era

By Lucian O. Meysels

WHEN the Nationalrat, Austria's parliament, reconvened for its autumn session, the government bench had a decidedly new look. At the end of August, when most politicians were on vacation, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, who heads a coalition of the Socialist Party and the small.

liberal Freedom Party, announced the most dramatic reshuffle in Austria's postwar history of a cabinet actually in office.

The chancellor himself had been in office only since last year's general

The chancellor himself had been in office only since last year's general elections and the subsequent retirement of a fellow Socialist, Bruno Kreisky, who had dominated Austrian politics since 1970.

Mr. Sinowatz replaced four ministers, all from his party. Later a fifth cabinet member had to be replaced, when the minister of education and culture, Helmut Zilk, was elected mayor of Vienna, in the place of Leopold Gratz, who went to the Foreign Ministry as part of the resbuffle. The reshuffle went far beyond the change of five ministers. In practice, it represented a clean break with the Kreisky era and signaled that Mr. Sinowatz was now head of government in his own right. Until then, he had been on shaky ground: The coalition talks with the Freedom Party had not been conducted by Mr. Sinowatz but by Mr. Kreisky. The outgoing chancellor had also exerted a decisive influence in the choice of the Socialist ministers in the new cabinet, making sure that his stalwarts kept their key jobs. A majority of Kreisky's men have now been replaced.

The key figure in the new cabinet is a freshman, Finance Minister

kept their key jobs. A majority of Kreisky's men have now been replaced. The key figure in the new cabinet is a freshman, Finance Minister Franz Vranitzky, formerly director general of Austria's second largest bank, the Landerbank, which is state-owned. The choice of a specialist rather than a politician was regarded as proof that Mr. Sinowatz wanted to give top priority to financial and economic matters — a move long regarded as overdue by leading Austrian economists. Although the country is not badly off by West European standards — with inflation at 5.6 percent and unemployment at 4.8 percent — economic difficulties have been mounting during the last year. The national debt has reached a record 455 billion schillings (one-third of it in foreign loans) and the budget deficit hovers just under 100 billion schillings. The balance of trade improved slightly during August but still amounts to 9 billion schillings.

schillings.

During Mr. Kreisky's tenure, these developments were not regarded as

During Mr. Kreisky's tenure, these developments were not regarded as dramatic. He had gone on record with a rather offhand declaration that he would not worry about an increase in national debt if inemployment was kept down. And his finance minister, Herbert Salcher, had carefully adhered to a similar line.

Mr. Vranitzky evidently takes a different view. In his first public statements as minister he underscored the need for strict economies, although he has yet to produce a definite program. He has announced his intention to "demolish" one of the symbolic pillars of his predecessor's tax policy: the 7-percent withholding tax, a levy of interest paid on savings, local bonds and loans.

This tax, unpopular from the beginning, is believed to have been one of the main causes for the losses suffered by the Socialist Party at the last election. And its consequences have been negative; Austrians lost interest

(Continued on Next Page)

Profits for State Industries Are Proving Illusory

By David Hermges

AT THE end of the third quarter of the year, he holding company for all state enterprises in Austria, Oe. LAG., announced that it would only" need 10 billion schillings in 1984 to alance its books. The news was greeted by instrians with mixed feelings of relief and skep-

Since the original sum envisaged had been l.6 billion schillings, there were certainly some tounds for rejoicing. In past years, however, milar optimistic predictions from nationalized dustry have proved illusory.

In February 1982, Heribert Apfalter, director ineral of VOEST-Alpine, said in Linz that he as confident that his group, which had slipped riously into the red, would break even before e year was out and would start to show a profit 1983. Instead, the projected loss for VOEST-pine in 1984 is 3 billion schillings, with the aly saving grace being the fact that this figure down 500 million schillings from the original

Nationalized industry in Austria employs early 102,000 people, more than 70 of whom re on the payroll of VOEST-Alpine, making it he country's largest employer. It is going brough a fundamental restructuring process. In pe late 1970s, the group's turnover was concen-tated to 50 percent in the iron and steel sectors, fated to 50 percent in the iron and steel sectors, in this proportion has now dropped (with sing overall sales) to 20 percent, compared ith 80 percent of other products and services. It is westment in this major switch, triggered by the ternational crisis in the steel industry, that has pt the company struggling to make ends meet on with state aid.

"The upshot is that VOEST-Alpine in 1985 ill look completely different from the VA of 7/5," Mr Apfalter said. "Up until the mid-7/0s, the world was in order. We undertook

regroup in a very, very short time, closing down old works ruthlessly and pouring money into research and development in a way that had not seemed necessary earlier: In old-fashioned steel and machine-construction you could count on Chemic-Linz has been able to cash in on

Nowadays you can come up with something new, and in a mere five years it is "out" and no one will look at it any more. You have got to have something up your sleeve the whole time."

This is what the company is now striving for. In addition to its hard core of steel, major divisions cover processing (such as the seamless oil-pipeline center at Krieglach), finished products (for methanical engineering and shinout-preenne center at Kregnach, innance products (for mechanical engineering and shipbuilding) and industrial plant construction.
Less than a year ago a new subsidiary, VAMED,
was called into being to supervise the completion of the vast new Victora General Hospital, a
project that is not expected to be fully completed until 1992 and will cost a total (at 1983
reces) of 37.8 billion arbillings

prices) of 37.8 billion schillings.

In the electronics field a joint customized microchip venture in Styria with American Microsystems Inc. has begun, and only this month there was news that VOEST-Alpine had landed the biggest contract ever awarded in Europe by International Business Machines. It is for the

International Business Machines. It is for the production of multilayer printed circuits to a value of 3.4 billion schillings at another plant in the same southern Austrian province.

And, as a wholly owned subsidiary, VOEST-Alpine Internating (VAIT) has become Austria's largest trading house (specializing in countertrade arrangements) so that it is, for instance, one of the world's major oil-handling firms. VAIT has benefited greatly from Austria's geographical position as well as from the country's neutrality, which gives it freedom of movement on international markets.

on international markets.

Also with headquarters in Vienna is Chemie

routine developments and improved existing Linz, the country's second-largest nationalized products. Then the crisis hit us and we had to industry. Since the early 1970s it, too, his under-

nothing much changing for 10 to 12 years.

Nowadays you can come up with something many years of deficit "should be able to return a new, and in a mere five years it is "out" and no one will look at it any more. You have got to have something up your sleeve the whole time."

This is what the company is now striving for. In addition to its hard cover of steel major. the year," since exports have been shooting up

the year," since exports have been shooting up recently.

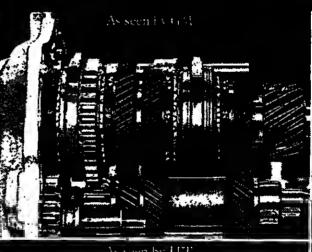
The big worry is the rising pract of maining gas, which Chemic-Linz uses — 500 million cubic meters per year — as a raw material rather than as a source of energy. Environmental obligations are costing a lot of money. A total of 420 million schillings is being invested in building a pollution-free plant for mitric acid, and an undetermined but "considerable sum" will be needed for the sale disposal of an estimated 200 tons of poisonous production residuals from the former trichloric phenol plant, said a company spokesman, Ernst-Friedrick! Stahl. A liquid chemical process developed by Chemic-Linz itself for disposing of the waste products is expected to be approved soon.

approved soon. approved soon.

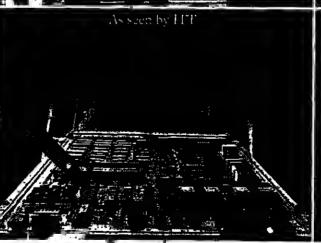
Meanwhile, Austria's second largest chemicals company. Treibacher, continues to lead a quiet but continuously successful life in the southernmost province of Carinthia. Treibacher, a private company, has 1,400 employees and annual sales of 3.5 billion. Its chemical-metallustical interceptions conduct. ASS Company. and annual sales of 3.5 Guard. Its chemical-metallurgical intermediary products (250 tons of them daily) are for the most part as unspec-tacular as they are essential for many everyday utensils — ballpoint pens, spanner and stain-less-steel cuttery, dentists' drills. "Gran-Alloys" is Treibacher's trademark for

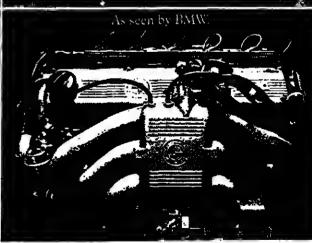
(Continued on Page 16)

JF AUSTRI









Achievement in the Arts **Dominates National Life**

By Richard Bassett

FEW COUNTRIES enjoy as much cultural prestige as Austria. For a country of fewer than 8 million inhabitants, it has few rivals for achievements in the arts.

More than I million people visit the country each year for concerts and opera performances alone. The Salzburg Festival, the Vienna State Opera, Haydn in Eisenstadt, Bruckner in Linz. There are times when it seems that any composer of note was either born here or, like Brahms, Richard Strauss and Beethoven, became honorary citizens by

Such illustrious ancestry means that some of the greatest music ever conceived is lovingly nurtured, and sometimes sublimely performed, in Austria. To hear the Vienna Philharmonic rise to the rich score of an opera by Richard Strauss is to experience a performance as definitive as it is thrilling; to hear the same orchestra attempt, say, Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring," however, is rather like attempting to drive down a highway with the handbrake on. The discomfort experienced by the listener is surpassed only by that so clearly suffered by the performers.

The very richness of the Austrian tradition means that people with catholic tastes that fall outside the familiar names of the classics will rarely be satisfied. It is an embarrassing but undeniable fact that no opera by Benjamin Britten has ever been performed in the Vienna State Opera. The works of Stravinsky or Tippett, acclaimed through out the rest of the world as masterpieces of the 20th century, have no place in the Vienna repertory. Although the 1984 Salzburg Festival bravely gave the world premiere of Luciano Berio's "Un re in ascolto," its subsequent transfer to Vienna, albeit for only a couple of

(Continued on Next Page)



Dancer Fanny Elssler, the first Viennese artist to embark on an international career, in an artist's version of her famous Cachucha dance.

These four market lenders have at least one thing in common: Austria. They looked behind the dazzling scenery to find a choice manufacturing opportunity in the highly industrial heart of Europe.

Together, these four companies have an investment of one billion dollars in Austria, producing state-ofthe art engines, transmissions, integrated circuits and telecom equipment.

They're not alone. More than a thousand companies - including giants like

Philips and Siemens – have established extensive facilities in Austria.

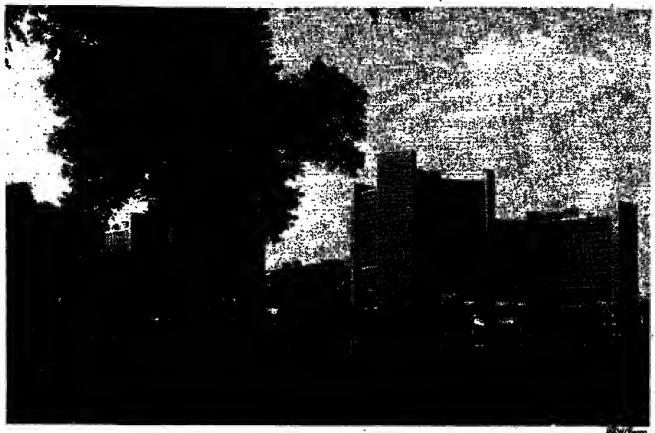
Austria, second only to Japan in growth of GNP productivity and export sales, offers German quality and efficiency at 30 percent lower production costs. Skilled labor with virtually no strikes. A centralized location offering duty-free access to all European markets. All adding up to Europe's most promising return on investment opportunity.

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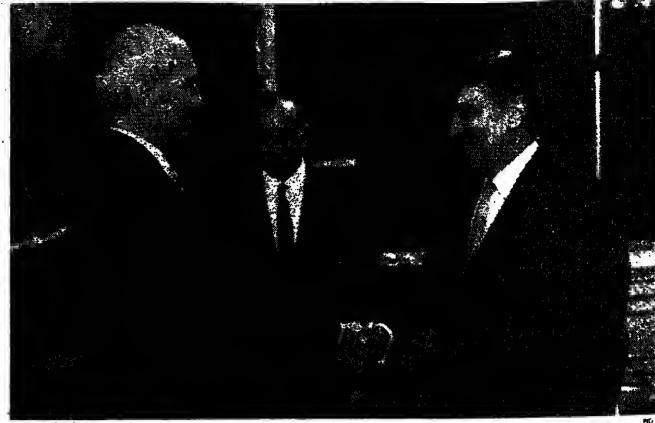
Shouldn't your company get a complete picture of the beauty of business in Austria? Write or phone ICD-Austria, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10174, Tel. (212) 370-0717, or ICD-Austria, Operaring 3, A-1010 Vienna, Tel. (222) 56 36 18.

Come see the sites.

A SPECIAL REPORT ON AUSTRIA



Vienna's International Center, which was opened in 1979, is the seat of United Nations organizations in the capital.



From left, President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Vienna Mayor Helmut Zilk.

Achievement in the Arts, Past and Present, Dominates National Life

(Continued From Previous Page) nights, left the Viennese opera lover with little desire to explore further the uncharted depths of moderne Musik. This notorious conservatism is a

definite advantage for anyone un-acquainted with the works of Richard Strauss and Mozart Few cities can offer almost every Strauss op-era in one season, together with the usual array of Verdi and Donizetti evenings. Fewer still are able to boast an orchestra in the pit that plays Mozart as finely as the Vien-na Philharmonic does.

But conservatism cao breed complacency, which, if unchecked, soon leads to a lowering of standards even in the performances of favorite works. Thus, an orchestra that rarely faces the challenge of 20th-century music is quickly bored by the predictable rhythms of bel canto. A chorus sheltered from the demanding but effective writing of Britten or Stravinsky easily loses interest after four performances a week of the same Donizetti work. Add a second-division cast and an uninspired conductor and even "The Magic Flute" can

regularly employed by Austrian theaters to enjoy a security of tenure available in other countries usually only to civil servants. Hireand-fire methods of organizing orchestras are unheard of. As a result, there is no pool of freelance players permanently striving to raise standards so that they can be em-ployed. A curious side effect of this security is the almost complete demise of amateur chamber music in Austria. The days when every den-Austria. The days when every den-tist in Vienna was a celln virtuoso ing arts that has declined is the

Singers, like all musicians, none-theless, depend for some of their income on recording contracts, and these continue to ensure that standards oever sink too low and that an element of private enterprise is able to redress the balance of the almost corporatist hold that the socialist Austiran state exerts over the

The acting profession in Austria, however, has no such stimulus and has, as a result, suffered most from

"Olympia" there is to be privy to a production in which hiatus and indifference vie with each other to distract the audience's attention.

When foreign companies visit the theater, as the Royal Shake-speare Company did last winter, the Austrian press is quick to praise the visitors for rekindling the kind of thespian skills unseen there for

and every university professor a once-renowned Volksoper, the suppressed concert pianist are long home of Viennese operetta. This great tradition of melody, drama mixed with humor and high adventure is perhaps the most familiar and accessible face of Austria's musical inheritance. Today, 70 years after the premieres of many a fine work by Lehar or Kalman, the performances in Vienna have become monuments to bad taste in which slapstick and kitsch serve as willing acolytes. "Czardasfürstin" and "The Merry Widow" in recent productions here have both preferred to concentrate on clumsy "musi-

national career. cal" numbers, which, though familsound tacky.

this malaise. The Burgtheater, once iar to Broadway, have little place in The complacency bred by a conservative repertory is reinforced by spoken in Central Europe, is a unpleasant enough, the Volksoper exclusively the preserve of the classification. There is a unpleasant enough, the Volksoper exclusively the preserve of the classification. There is a unpleasant enough, the Volksoper exclusively the preserve of the classification.

Luckily, the operetta tradition is kept flourishing in Graz, south of Vienna, where one of the most beautiful opera houses in Austria offers inspired Puccini and Verdi as well as serious performances of op-erettas. Graz, lying among the last foothills of the Alps, offers in many ways more lively theater than the capital. The Graz Autumn Festival partly compensates for Vienna's indifference to modern drama and music and continues to promote new works by Austrian and foreign

With the performance of the Berio work in Salzburg as well as Graz's contribution this year, there is a glimmer of hope that Vienna, too, may be able to break away from the traditions that keep much of its artisite life along such conventional lines. The once-unimpressive corps de ballet has been trained for this autumn's centenary celebration; of the great Austrian dancer Fanny Elssler, the first Viennese artist to embark on an inter-

the surprising but time-honored shadow of its former glory. To atcircumstances that allow all artists tend a performance of Molnar's had to fill the Albert Hall rather recently introduced a series of subintroducing more contemporary some kind of "prom" concert series and as a man of considerable diploscription concerts concentrating on works into the repertory and is, along the lines of those that have many and tact he is likely to avoid above all, concerned with doing proved so successful in London. He above all, concerned with doing proved so successful in London. He many of the errors of his colorful proved so successful in London. He many of the errors of the youth of Vienna, a is also convinced that Vienna must predecessor — Vienna may once things to come is the recent apsend of the yound of the section of the community that is pointment of Claudio Abbado to traditionally ignored by the geriat-succeed Lorin Mazzel as musical ric decision-making that pervades director of the Vienna State Operation of artistic Austrian life.

The Leadership: A Fresh Look for a New Era

(Continued From Previous Page) in local loans and bonds, turning to tax-free foreign issues instead. Simlent, suffered a marked decline. Mr. Vranitzky clearly intends be nn significant change in Austro reform, if not abolish, this tax. tria's standpoint. The question remains whether the

dichards in his party will let him.

The second highly significant change took place at the Foreign Ministry, housed, since the days of Metternich, together with the federal chancellery at the Balihaus-platz, Vienna's equivalent of 10 cized in the parliament what it per-ceived to be Austria's drift away-bent, Erwin Lanc, was replaced by from European-style neutrality to-Leopold Gratz.

Moreover, although the Musik - 'Mr. Lanc had previously served

ilarly, the rate of savings, hitherto job by the former chancellor in order to guarantee that there would

> Mr. Lanc, as expected, faithfully adhered to his mentor's pro-Arab Middle East policy. On other is sues, however, he took a far more the second of t controversial line. Thus, the conservative opposition, the Austrian ward Third World nonalignment.

cabinet member had done in the past. Even at the height of the Viet-nam War, Austria had refrained from overt criticism of the United

No official reason was given for the replacement of Mr. Lanc, who suffered further embarrassment when the swapping of jobs pro-posed between him and Mr. Gratz. was vetoed by the local Socialist Party organization, which preferred Mr. Zilk, the minister of

was little doubt among Austrian political analysts that be had been hand-picked for his foreign-policy job by the former chancellor in tral America—a thing no Austrian statements he pledged himself to a course of continuity, while indicating strongly that he would tread carefully where his predecessor had rushed in.

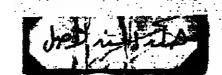
Moreover, there are signs that Mr. Gratz will oot stay as foreign minister for very long. Austrian commentators have suggested that the Socialist Party is trying to build him up as an internationally known figure in order to nominate him as presidential candidate in 1986 when he would likely meet another internationally known figure, former UN Secretary-General Kuri Mr. Gratz has had little experi-ence in foreign affairs, although as the opposition's front-runner.



IN 1819 FIRST AUSTRIAN BANK WAS FOUNDED SHORTLY AFTER THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA TO MEET THE NEEDS OF A NEW ECONOMIC ORDER.

> FIRST AUSTRIAN CONTINUES. ITS HISTORIC COMMITMENT IN PROMOTING TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE HEART OF EUROPE.







Metallwerk Plansee, at Reutte in the Tirol mountains.



Quality control at Chemie Linz.

Incentives, Skilled Labor Are Attracting the Multinationals

Gerald Y. Genn, a former General transmission plant, and as the new with manufacturing facilities in phisticated telecommunications. Last year, Cincinnati Milasson managing director I was given the Austria include BMW, which products and recently automated decided to make robots in Europearnational Cooperation Develop-Motors executive, is head of the In- managing director I was given the ternational Cooperation Development agency in Vienna.

By Gerald Y. Genn

studying several other countries, chose a site in the outskirts of Vien-

project. The plant was completed on time and is producing close to its capacity of engines and transmissions ranked among the highest IN 1980, General Motors, after quality in the GM organization. But GM is by no means the only international company in Austria.

Other pacesetting multinationals

domestic appliances; Philips, which employs more than 12,000 people in Austria, where it has made itself a name in consumer electronics; ITT, which makes so-

whose Austrian subsidiary tradi-ditional research and development; and sales activities in all major Entionally has been a leader in elec-facilities; and AMI/Gould, which, ropean countries, had in-house actronics, telecommunications and started to make semicustomized in-cess to extensive country comparategrated circuits in 1983,

AMT's interest in Austria began of manufacturing costs, labor five years ago when Stephen Forte, skills, social peace and investment its international operations manager, was examining sites in various true. European countries. "If ever-you had saked me then what I thought about Austria, I would have come new Vienna line.

The project was amounced early this year, and in summer the first Austrian robot came off the about Austria, I would have come new Vienna line.

All told, more than a thousand foreign companies, big and small, Forte said. "It would not have oc curred to me to shortlist Austria as a potential high-tech production

After AMI rejected each Europe an Community country for various reasons, such as shortage of spe-cialized labor, high labor costs, re-quired local equity participation and proneness to labor conflicts, Austria was brought into discussion by the large Austrian industrial conglomerate VOEST-Alpine, which proposed the now successful

. , five data. A thorough examination

foreign companies, big and small, are now manufacturing in Austria.

low manufacturing costs; the low-est strike rate of all industrialized est to many investors.

Last year, Cincinnati Milacton countries; and easy and duty-free access to all major European mar-

> Austria is the duty-free gateway to a market of 350 million Europeans - the EC and the EFTA countries, which account for 40 percent of world trade. Austria's traditional ties with Eastern European countries provide additional market opportunites. Complementing these inherent

Austrian advantages is the new in-centive program recently made public. Under this program, investors can receive cash grants of up to what advantages did these firms perceive in Austria? Before discussing incentives, it might be well to examine Austria? Before discussing incentives, it might be well to examine Austria? inherent, long-term, intrinsic advantages, which are the key factors to a company planning a permanent investment with the objective of an ongoing return. Key among these are the availability of highly qualified engineers and a skilled work force; low manufacturing costs; the low-already proved to be of great inter-



(Continued From Page 13)

19 the year before). Creditanstalt ranks second, with 42 issues within the

same period (compared with 26 in all of 1983). Much of the trust bestowed upon Austria's two leading banks can be attributed to their placement power through more than 1,000 outlets throughout the country and their easy access to the Euromatket. Both have branch offices in the City of London.

Eurobonds have not been the sole source of business. Girozentrale, which prides itself on being "Austria's leading investment bank," also dominates investment funds. The bank holds a major share in Spannvest, a subsidiary, which controls 85 percent of the market.

Last year, investment funds in Austria grew 20 percent (from 9.8 billion to 11.7 billion schillings). Compared to 1979, the funds have doubled. They consist of domestic bonds (80 percent). Eurobonds (12

percent) and shares (8 percent).
One source of business has taken even the shrewdest Austrian bankers by surprise: the high demand for venture capital, introduced as dividend rights certificates (Genutscheine) two years ago, Instead of an estimated 500 million schillings a year, some 4.2 billion schillings so far have been placed. An additional 1.5 billion is projected for this year.

The incentive is obvious: In subscribing to the certificates, the buyer

enjoys tax-free profit-sharing. Also, even more attractive to the Austrian taxpayer is the fact that if he holds on to his certificates for 10 years he can deduct 40,000 schillings per person per year (or 100,000 for a family of four) from his income. He thus gains an immediate return of up to 62

The fervor of the Austrian customer for risk capital has taken Gurozen-trale a step further. This year, the bank successfully introduced preference shares of Mautner Markhof, a reputable name in the Austrian food and beverage industry, as well as tax-priviledged certificates for divi-dends of the innovative company Akoustiche und Kinogeräde Gesell-

While hankers are deeply concerned about the dried-up bond market, they continue to expand in their traditional field: financing Austria's

exports, which grew from 266 billion schillings in 1982 to 277 billion schillings in 1983.

One reason for the steady growth is an unusual financing plan, combining government guarantees with the specialized export-related services of the Osterreichische Kontrollbank, jointly owned by 12 major

These financing possibilities have recently been recognized by the Standard Chartered Bank of Britain, Together with Länderbank, it set up a unit with Vienna, in which the local bank has a 25.5-percent stake. Together, they plan to engage in foreign-trade financing in the Far East.

One foreign market that has been avoided for some time has become attractive again. After years of declines, Austran sales to the Comecon countries are rising again, from 29.6-billion schillings in 1982 to 33.5 billion in 1983. The preferred partners were East Germany (up 76.8 percent), Poland (up 36.6 percent) and Bulgaria (up 24.5 percent). This

year sales to the Soviet Union are up nearly 40 percent.

Compared to the renewed activities, the involvement of Austrian banks in loans to the Eastern bloc is tolerable. According to the Austrian National Bank, at the end of 1983 there was a total of 96.3 billion schillings outstanding, a third of which can be attributed to Poland.

A recent study of the Vienna-based research team of Business Interna-

tional shows that 20 percent of all sales are contracted through countertrade. Over the years, the city of Vienna has emerged as an important

center for that purpose.

Among the best known local countertraders are Allgemeine Finanz and Waren-Treuhand, a subsidiary of Creditanstalt, and Girozentrale's Vienna-Commerz and Elsner & Co. from the Raiffeisen group.

With the help of Austrian bankers, Centro Bank was set up 10 years ago. It now is among the five foremost countertraders in the world. The British merchant bank Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. holds 41% percent the Polish foreign trade bank, Handlowy w. Watzzwie, 25 percent, and the Italian Banco di Sicilia 331/2 percent.

Austrian bankers also demonstrate a special attitude toward bank secrecy. When it comes to identifying a person who opens a numbered account, they abide by the law the "Austrian way." One banker said: "The photo in a passport is proof enough; no one asks for the name if it is covered accidentally."

Warm U.S. Link: A Long Tradition

Helene von Damm, who was born in Austria, is the United States ambassador to Austria.

By Helene von Damm

SINCE I assumed my duties in Vienna 16 months ago, Austrian political and economic developments have been fast-moving and interesting.
The bilateral relationship has assumed an intensity
and substance probably unique in the postwar

U.S. relations with Austria have been traditionally good. This can be traced back, in part, to the Marshall Plan. We have built on the foundation of this link, seeking to expand and enhance the rela-

This significant intensification of dialogue in-cluded President Rudolf Kirchschläger's visit to the United States earlier this year — the first state visit ever by an Austrian bead of state — as well as visits by several members of the Austrian cabinet.

The diplomatic traffic has also been heavy in the other direction. Vice President George Bush was in Vienna about a year ago and was followed by United Nations Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, Interior Secretary William P. Clark, Energy Secre-tary Donald Hodel, Treasure Secretary Donald Regan and many other prominent Americans, both public and private.

Personal diplomacy has been reinforced by increased institutional support and exchange in a number of fields. When President Kirchschläger was in Washington, letters were signed to provide

for increased cooperation in the fields of science and technology, it was also agreed, at that time, to initiate a youth-exchange program, We recently concluded our second annual bilat-

eral "exchange of views." These working-level talks are, of course, in addition to higher-level meetings, such as that held Oct. 3 between Secretary of State George P. Schultz and Austria's foreign minister, Leopold Gratz.

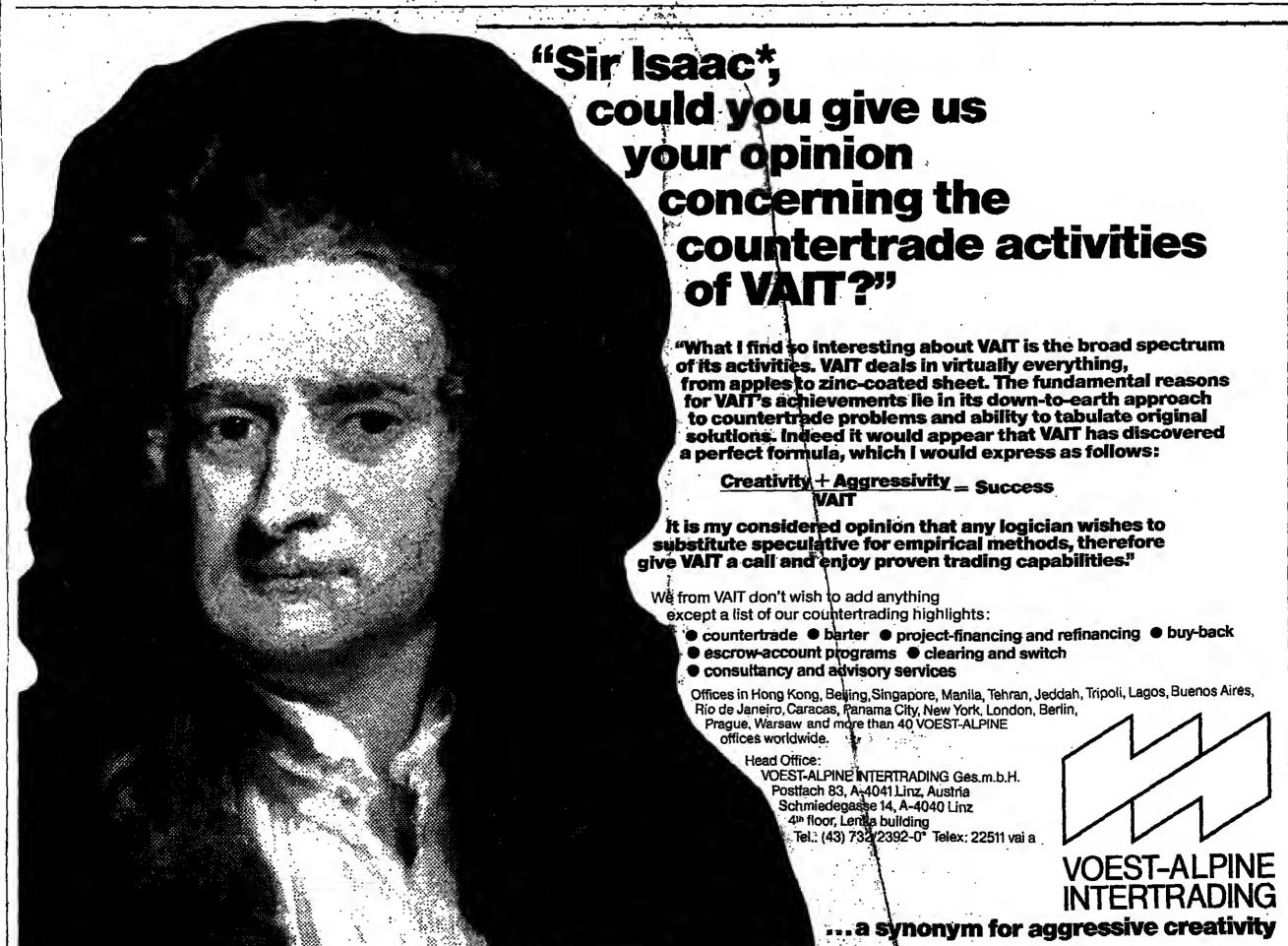
Our bureaucracies have also been stimulated to develop new initiatives. An earnest of Austria's official commitment to strengthening its contacts with the United States is the Foreign Ministry's "U.S.A. Konzept." The United States evinced its interest in an enhanced relationship by reopening, in July 1983, a consular post in Salzburg.

Two-way trade has passed the billion-dollar mark per year and is growing at an annual rate of about 10 percent. Occasional mutual problems and opportunities in the trade field have been managed in a positive fashion.

Finally, as might be expected, musical exchanges occupy a prominent place in Austrian-U.S. ties. This year's successful U.S. tour by the Vienna Volksoper delighted audiences across the United States. But perhaps our most satisfying joint musical venture occurred earlier this mouth, when I persuaded my friend and fellow adopted Californian, Frank Sinatra, to give a benefit concert in Vienna. His generous lans contributed more than 3.5 million schillings to the handicapped children's organization "Light ins Dunkel" (Light in the Dark). Sometimes, I have found, things go better when the diplomats keep quiet.



Aerial view of the Chemie Linz factory beside the Danube.



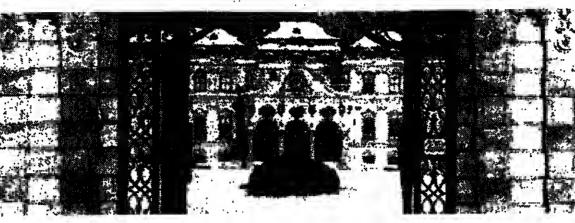
Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) British scientist and mathematician



Well-tended ski trails near Seefeld, on a plateau north of Innsbruck. Seefeld is preparing to host the 1985 Nordic world championships in cross-country and ski-jumping. The region hosted the Winter Olympics in 1964 and 1976.



Ski tours in the Alps, above; a sleigh ride near Salzburg, below right, and Belevedere Palace in Vienna, below left.





A Drop in Tourism After Decades of Growth Surprises Industry

suffered a sharp setback this sumtrade. Norbert Steger, was pro-voked ioto saying that mass tour-ism (so susceptible to economic crises) should heoceforth he discouraged and more attention paid instead to prosperous individ-

This unguarded remark brought protest from the traditional holiday resorts, "It is clearly impossible to ask people arriving here to declare their income before they are al-lowed to cross in Austria," said Oun Scheiner, head of the tourism section in the Federal Economic

There is no denying that Austria's hoteliers, restaurant managers and swimming-pool owners percent.

have been experiencing some severe withdrawal symptoms in 1984 perspecti - and that they are far from cer-

mer, so much so that the minister of shock was all the greater because it trade. Norbert Steger, was protourism during which the inflow constantly grew without any real effort having in be made.

The setback resulted in large part from the prolonged labor problems (strikes and lockouts) in the republic. It highlighted the traditionally heavy dependence of the Austrian tourist industry — usually about 70 percent - on German-speaking visitors from oorth of the border. Statistically, this unhealthy state of affairs was offset, to some extent, by an increase in the number of holiday-makers from other countries, including Austria itself, but there was still an overall drop of 4

To put the matter into better perspective it should be added that last summer Austria went through tain how to cope with the pangs.

During the main summer holiday season this year there was a 14-percent drop in the number of overnight stays by visitors from ized family tourists who make.

AUSTRIA'S tourist iodustry West Germany, compared with the quick decisions when the weather Lech too, it must be said, has affered a sharp setback this sum-corresponding period in 1983. The turns bad and move on to Italy, it somehow, despite considerable exprobably also accounts for the good returns registered by the main cities — Vienna, Salzburg and Innsbruck — all of which reported record numbers of hotel stays in summer 1984.

Countrywide, the trend is clearly away from exceptionally cheap accommodation (possibly in private quarters) toward the more expensive, even huxury end of the market. And supply is keeping up with de-mand. In Vienna alone there are about a dozen hotels in the top two categories (with about 1,000 beds altogether) under construction or shortly to be opened. At a prime location on the Ringstrasse boulevard in the heart of the Austrian capital two international chains are putting up hotels right next to one another.

Seen objectively, the real diffi-culty is keeping beds filled during the off season. This can be, in ex-treme cases, for nine months of the

Lech too, it must be said, has year's off-season levels for the du-most comfortable method of travpansion over the last 10 years, re-tained its village character.

tria's prime jet-setter winter resort, Kitzbüehel. Down at a reasonable 800 meters and comparatively easily accessible from the motorway, "Kitz" is a bustling, well-oiled, high-geared place for those who like something to be going on around them at all hours of the day and night. The casmo attracts almost as much interest as the traditional Hahnenkamm International Downhill ski race, one of the most important events of its kind in the world, or the Head Cup tennis championships in the summ

of Kitzbühel to find another world of Gemittlichkeit, that untranslatable mixture of good cheer and charm, coupled with a dash of lazi-ness, of which Austrians are secret-

Roughly halfway (both horizonyear, especially in some country tally and vertically speaking) bedistricts. Zuers, on the Arlberg tween Lech and Kitzbühel, on a kilometers away. It is a sort of mountain, for instance, is a play-ground for high society in ski time but can only be described as a ghost town during summer and aughost town duri ents are traditional in other hand, has managed to pre-serve a year-round vacation image because of some elever tourist pro-time Seefeld and the surrounding when the country's longest road gram up until 1989, amounting to motion activities that enable one to forget that one is up at an exposed 1,500 meters (4,950 feet) and ment with hotel and gasthaus owners to keep prices down to last

ships, Jan. 17-27.
One of the biggest potential mar-

so spas and health resorts. Some of reputations from the days of the routes, with hourly on-the-hour de-Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Oth- partures. Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Others have completely modernized their façades and their facilities. A stay at Badgastein, for instance—taking the cure in the "Radon Healing Galleries"—or at Warmbad Villach, dipping into the thermal waters, can easily be combined with a variety of more or less visor. with a variety of more or less vigor-Lovers of peace and quiet have ous sporting activities, Treatment only to move a kilometer or two out at the sulfur springs in Baden whose curative properties tend to be spoiled by the healthy, but penetrating, smell — is a good excuse to enjoy some of the winter concert and operatic delights in ocarby Vi-

> A modernized relic of the past tunnel was built, was the only all-weather connection between the provinces of Tirol and Vorarlberg.

ration of the Nordic champion- eliog from one end of Austria to the other, with the Austrian Federal This can hardly be said of Ausia's prime jet-setter winter resort, itzbüehel. Down at a reasonable

One of the biggest potential markets for enjoying a good-value-formoney holiday at any time of the dancing cars and telephones accession. year in Austria is the choice of 80 or sible to and from the national network have been introduced in addithem, such as Bad Ischl and Semtion to the existing restaurant mering, tend rather to live on their carriages on the really fast mainline

> 7 turboprops. Next year it will be acquiring a Dash-8 for the same stretch. A smaller but highly ambitious enterprise. Rheintalflug (Rhine Valley Air), has started a scheduled service between Hohen-ems (oear the border with Switzer-land) and Vienna using a Cessna Chancellor for the two-hour flight. The services are in addition to inconnects Baden with the capital 20 ternational routes flown by the national carrier, Austrian Airlines, using its fleet of 17 DC-9s. A clearly defined, somewhat restricted route policy has kept the "Friendly Airline" — as AUA likes to be the country on Lake Constance and known — out of the red (and often gram up until 1989, amounting to 5.3 billion schillings, includes the purchase of two A-310 Airbus

- DAVID HERMGES.

Austria seen by candlelight







This is another light by which Austria should be seen. Relishing the delicacies of the Austrian cuisine - in the crystal, silver and damask opulence of the baroque age, in stately palaces, or in the nostalgic ambiance of the turn of the century. Let Austria find its way to your heart - also through your stomach.

Festive Austria The great little country in the heart of Europe.

For special information on Austria, please contact your travel agent, Austrian Airlines or the nearest branch of the Austrian National Tourist Office in:

Amsterdam-Ankara-Athens-Berlin-Brussels-Bucharest-Budapest-Cologne-Copenhagen-Dublin-Frankfurt-Hamburg-Lisbon-London-Los Angeles-Madrid-Milan-Munich-New York-Paris-Prague-Rome-Stockholm-Stuttgart-Tokyo-Vienna-Warsaw-Zagreb-Zurich.

State Industries: Profits Proving Illusory

(Continued From Page 13) granular versions of certain hard metals that have chemical and physical properties needed for special steel production.

The company's history of innovation goes back to 1885, when Carl Auer von Welsbach, founder of Treibacher and inventor of the incandescent gas mantle, discov-ered the elements neodymium and

Hardly less significant in today's households is the sodium-perborate powder produced by Trei-bacher as the basic hleaching agent in detergents.

Treibacher is also the world's largest maker of light flints, al-though this accounts for less than I percent of sales.

About 80 percent of Treibacher

output goes to export.
A record 93-percent export quota is claimed by Metaliwerk Plansee, one of the world's largest manufacturers in the field of powder metallurgy. Plansee, at Reutte in the mountains of Tirol, has a labor force of more than 2,500.

Sales in the last business year were 1.6 billion schillings, with the main markets in European Com-munity countries, the United States and Japan, where the penetration, according to executive Michael Knaur, "has been surprisingly suc-

Of especial importance in the Plansee production are the hard metal Tizit drill tips used in extreme machining operations under various Plansee trade names

Plansee's technological pre-emi-nence in hard metals and highmelting metals has attracted wide interest. It is hardly surprising that Plansee's standard investment for research and development is 6 to 7 percent of sales, three times the Austrian industrial average:

It is often difficult to compre hend just how important the con-tribution of Tirol is to Austria's overall balance of trade.

Not only does it account for about one-third of all the country's takings from tourism, but the industrial output — without ever se-riously infringing on the landscape — is out of all proportion to the diminutive size of the province.

They are products that need more braio power than manpower.

A typical example is provided by abled Biochemie to achieve the first ronmentally friendly washing Biochemie, a small plant at Kundl industrial scale biotechnological powders. In the plain east of Innsbruck, This production of antiviral interferon. In the more conventional field of

was the birthplace, in 1952, of oral penicillin and is one of the world's largest producers of antibiotics. A combination of sophisticated fermentation techniques and ultra-

On a more mundane level, the company recently founded a joint sub-sidiary with Henkel Co. of Düsseldorf for the fermentation of detergent enzymes, one of the most

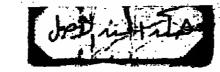
In the more conventional field of industry, two Austrian companies in the seminationalized sector cannot be overlooked: Steyr-Daimler-Puch and Andritz, S-D-P is the result of the fusion 50 years ago of

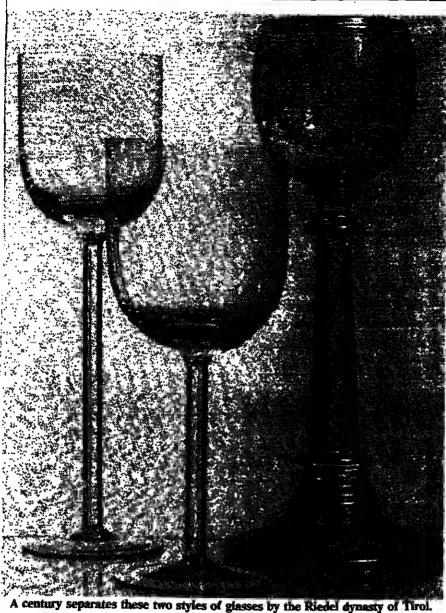


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Swarovski chalice presented to Pope John Paul II.

Glassmaking Dynasties Faring Well in Modern Era

FAMILY TRADITION, coupled with modern technology, shines through the products of two Austrian manufacturers whose names were household words abroad before they became generally known here: Swarovski and

Their ancestors came, in each case, from Bohemia, from the Jablonec area where there is a history of glassmaking going back to the Middle Ages. Both the families settled independently in Austria and built up a reputation for excellence in their respective fields, reflected nowadays in order books that are filled months, even years, in advance.

In 1895, Daniel Swarovski moved to Wattens in Tirol, In 1895, Daniel Swarovski moved to Wattens in Tirol, where he found ample supplies of the cheap water power he needed for his glass-cutting enterprise. His decorative glass stones, made with a faceting machine he invented, were clearly superior to anything seen before. Further improvements in the basic material, coupled with imaginative development of new applications for the brilliantly polished crystal-like stones, enabled the company to gravity two world wars and their afterwath. to survive two world wars and their aftermath.

Daniel Swarovski has expanded to a group of companies employing 6,000 people on four continents. Glass is still the focal point of production under the guidance of the family's supply exclusive models to individual top stores in New focal point of production under the guidance of the family's own came. Nowadays, one can find chandeliers of full-lead crystal from Tirol in the Kremlin and in the New York Metropolitan Opera. Swarovski's "Habichi" (Goshawk) in new shockproof, unsinkable SL type for marine use) are among the finest in the world. And travelers cannot avoid seeing (and usually cannot resist buying) the Silver Crystal from the shape of paperweights, key holders and those delightful miniature animals that catch the eye in just about every airport duty-free gift shop.

Gift items have become a strong selling line with the other Austrian glasssnaking dynasty, Riedel. The 10th generation of the family, represented by the designer Georg Riedel, has within the last couple of years experienced an amazing sales boom with hand-cot candlesticks, table lamps, flower vases, dishes and bowls. Once again the material is the finest lead

crystal, with the secret of success being the decision to supply exclusive models to individual top stores in New York. Chicago, Houston and London. The result has been that discerning American and British visitors to Austria seek to buy Riedel glassware on the spot. They soon find themselves entering into the realm of Riedel drinking glasses. These are the creation of a ninth-generation member, Claus I. Riedel, who set up his Tirolean glasses to the creation of a ninth-generation of an inthe generation and broad stores to Austria in 1756.

There are more than 50 different ranges of C. J. R. glasses in the current catalogue. Their delicate stems and ultrafine bowls might mislead you into thinking they are fragile. In fact they are so tough that they are guaranteed to stand up to dishwasher treatment. And Mr. Riedel enjoys shocking new visitors by clinking glasses in a robust toast th

Low Profits in State Industries

(Continued From Previous Page)
three companies in the weapons, automobile and motorcycle sectors, the oldest being Steyr, which dates from 1864 for the manufacture of army tifles. S-D-P has diversified to the extent that it makes both light tanks (Kitrassier) and bicycles, not to mention mopeds, tractors, buses and forestry machines. It also turns out the highly chines. It also turns out the highly streamled to the extent was and forestry machines. It also turns out the highly chines. It also turns out the highly streamled to the extent was also products. And the series of components for machine products, Andretz is a leading suppose, seven plants are to be closed altogether, the bicycle and moped section will be taken out of the group and the work force will be cut 10 percent to 13,000. The announced aim is to get the company back into balance by 1989 and remained for distributions to the Andretz services list is environmental engineering, with important

successful Puch "G" all-terrain vebicle and other four-wheel-drive
transporters such as the Pinzgauer.

Disastrously declining military
sales have brought S-D-P into extreme financial difficulties, with

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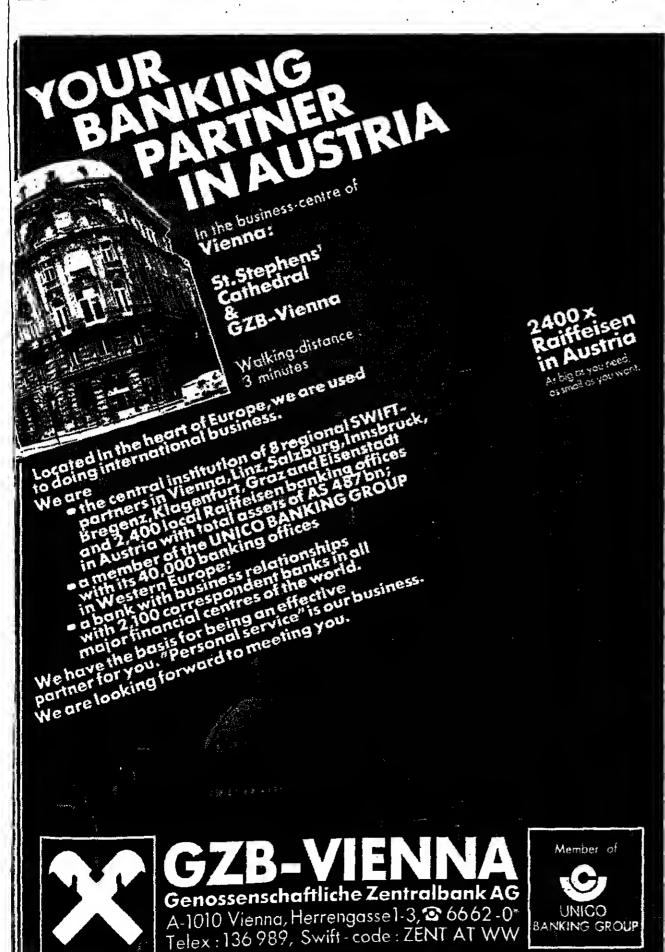
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Forecasting the Limits of Growth

An analysis of "The Future of Austria," initiated by Herman Kahn in 1983 and pub-lished this year under the auspices of the Hudson Strategy Group, contains some important indications about the past and present success of the Austrian economy. Following are ex-cerpts from the report, which appeared as "The Anatomy of a Miracle."

"MANY FOREIGNERS tend to associate Austria with Gemütlichkeit, ski slopes, or perhaps Sachertorte, but not the stuff of which statistics are made. The fact is, in a world of chronic inflation, faltering production and alarming levels of joblessness, the Austrian record borders on the incredible....

The Austrian scene since 1955 [the year of the State Treaty] has been one of astonishing social peace and political stability. The strikes which are so commonplace in such mature democratic societies as France, Great Britain, and the United States are virtually unknown in Austria."

In 1981, 1982 and 1983, for instance, the amount of time that an employee in Austria

was on average on strike amounted to only a few seconds, less than a minute over the whole period. The reality of the Austrian

miracle is beyond dispute."
In addition to "social partnership," a socalled "hard-currency policy" and the large size of the nationalized sector, "still another feature of Austria that may have worked in its favor is its modest dimensions. The total population of Austria is much less than that of New York City or Paris, and is roughly the same as Seoul. The national territory is somewhat smaller than Hungary or South Korea. The moderate size of the Austrian economy means that it can be much more easily "managed" than much larger economies like that

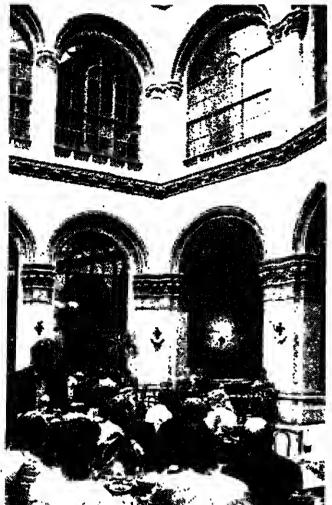
of West Germany, not to mention the United States or the Soviet Union.

The Hudson Strategy Group's study examines some scenarios for the future. One of the "challenges of the eighties," it says, is the need for Austria to face up to the competition of large market economies by promoting in-novation and thus anticipating market de-

"Large countries often have military programs that encourage innovative research or other 'prestige' programs. Austna is not pre-cluded from military research and develop-ment spending, but for many reasons, probaby will not spend large sums for this purpose Austrians may believe they are precluded from the massive spending necessary for other prestige projects, such as space programs. but the size of the project may not necessarily have anything to do with prestige. To summarize, we feel that Austria has a reasonably good chance of attaining further economic growth during this decade, but, if this occurs, we do not expect this project to match the pace of the past three decades. An essential explanation for this declining pace of expansion is the social limits to growth that seem inevitably to emerge as nations become more affluent. Affluence leads to changing values and tess emphasis upon materialistic goals. Nevertheless, post-materialist values will probably prove less of an impediment to economic growth in Austria than in other comparable European countries."

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The historic Cafe Central in Vienna has been carefully

A Buyer's Market in Gourmet Dining, Especially in Vienna

By Ann Dubsky GOURMET dining in Austria is enjoying an upswing and the entire culinary scene is in a frenzy of activity. The 1984 Gault-Millau guide to Austrian restaurants tells only a small part of the story in awarding three toques each to Eschibock in Mondsee and Zoll in Bregenz; two each to the Prinz Eugen and Mattes in Vienna and Bacher in Mautern; and 48

other toques to almost as many restaurants.

"Steal the cook" is the gastronomic game of the year, and the continuing wave of new openings makes restaurant owners fear for their kitchen brigades. While prices tend to be steeper in the west and south of the country, they are still low by international standards, and competition in

Vienns has created a buyer's market in good eating.

The new quality trend in Austria also extends to rural areas. One need only to be reminded of Ingrid Häupl in Attersee, who was one of the first to cook regional country dishes with a new flare. Lisl Wagner-Bacher. named 1983 Gault-Millau cook of the year, tends the stove in a country inn at Mautern in Lower Austria. Even natural foods have become hante cuisine in the hands of Werner Ultsch at the Schwarzer Adler in

It took Austria tonger than some European countries to shake off the gloomy postwar era, when all but a handful of its best restaurants were dishing up starchy mountains of food swimming in fat. Most of it tasted pretty good, but its main function was to fill stomachs that had been

No doubt influenced and encouraged by nouvelle cuisine, which liberated Frenchmen from food far too heavy for modern lifestyles, Austria developed its own kind of lighter cooking, with an emphasis on fresh products. Regional and classical Austrian cuisine got a new going over,

baroque cookbooks proved a treasure trove of "new" recipes, and cooks and innkeepers were inspired to innovations on their own.

The early wave of creativity produced some of the most talented cooks. Eckart Witzigmann, hailed as the doyen of good eating in Germany and proudly pointed out as Germany's first three-star cook, is in fact an Austrian, as he demonstrates in his restaurant, Aubergine in Munich, He and Werner Matt of the Vienna Hilton's Prinz Eugen are the only non-Frenchmen named cook of the year by the Paris Gastronomia Interna-

Mr. Matt's greatest impact on Austrian cuisine, however, may lie in his capacity as a teacher. Many of the country's top cooks are byproducts of his kitchen. About 100 leave his charge every year to spread the new gastronomic gospel after completing apprenticeship, a year's special training, one or more weeks' participation in a seminar or, as Mr. Matt admits with a mixture of pride and dismay, to accept more lucrative offers elsewhere.

In 1978, when a handful of farsighted Viennese organized a group of nine local restaurants interested in a higher, fresher style, Mr. Matt also lent his support. Karl Schumacher, Vienna's star pastry maker from Oberlaa Kurcafé-Konditorei, also joined in and began to lighten up rich Viennese sweets to go with the new food. The first responses to the New Wiener Kitche (New Viennese Cuisine) ranged from skeptical to hostile. Fortunately, the group displayed more creative imagination in devising new recipes than a name for itself and gradually began to amass a substantial body of admirers. Success has prompted current efforts to

organize similar groups in other provinces.

New styles in eating have also created a new trend in wines. Although the fruity dry white wine remains the Austrian favorite, Gunter Winter, who recently opened Vinothek in his Hauswirth restaurant, said the new white wines tend to be lighter, with higher acidity. Red wines, neglected until recently, are also coming into their own, he added, with better vineyards aging red wines slowly in oak barrels according to the classical

Michael Pronay, the sommelier at the Bristol Hotel's new Korso, so that the 1977 and 1979 vintages are ready for drinking now and that leading now and that leading now are the statement of the

that the 1977 and 1979 vintages are ready for drinking now and that it promises to be an exceptional year for Austrian reds.

Mr. Winter and Mr. Pronay dispute the myth that Austrian wine neither age nor travel well, citing examples from their cellars of a fine 1964 Blauer Portugieser, rieslings from 1969 and 1973 and excellent Gritner Veltimer from 1971. As for travel-hardiness, Mr. Winter will be considered to the test in January when he will putting a selection of Austrian wines to the test in January when he will

putting a selection of Austrian wines to the test in January when he will present Austrian food and wine to six major U.S. cities.

Good mineral water also contributes to a fine meal, and local precapita consumption in 1983 reached 57.5 liters, placing Austria fourth in Europe, after France, Belgium and West Germany. Although the summer's cool, wet wenther affected sales markedly, the relationship is nexpected to change. Mineral water has established itself as a beverage of Austria only within the last 10 to 15 years. At a time when Frenchmer, were consuming 40 liters (10.4 gallons) a head, Austrians were still drinking mineral water for medicinal purposes only.



Spot-on advice for business growth in Austria?

Arrange the eight dominoes within the square so that the spots in every row and column total 18, and the two main diagonals together add up to 36



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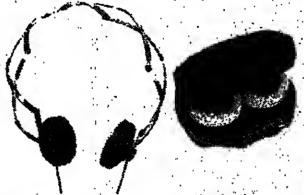
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Information from: VOEST-Alpine, Engerwitzdorf.
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Inquiries from Mils Elektronik, Mils, Tirol.

- DAVID HERMGES

CONTRIBUTORS

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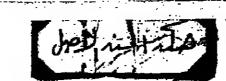
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ERIKA FOLKES ia staff editor for the business magazine Trend, which is based in Vienna. GERALD Y. GENN is president of Austria's

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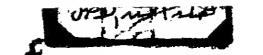


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Alrivid 850 A 129 1114 1019 1114 + 1/2 District 1337 746 494 696 — 1 Alrivides 1 347 94 649 9 — 10 Dates 2 1313/2 1319 1319 1319 1319	100 00 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Robble x A4 A 156 1416 1536 1536 Rocker 1538 1246 1246 1216 Rouse 52 24 504 3616 3516 3516 — 10	Similarly, there is no re consumers could not be	gin to in. of this year. How	using investment, mand for	to worsen pext year, de- domestic goods will be	lost \$49.7 million in the third quar- ter of 1983.
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Arriests 48 17 137 25 22 23 2 2 Diositi 44 4 4 6 18 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Cal Log 3410 17% 14% 14% 24% 157% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 1	SEI 6061372 11/2 13/4 + 18/5 SEE .10r 1.1 2524 9/2 5/2 9/4 - 14 SP Drug 1 1713 14/4 13/4 14/4 + 16	centage of personal inco from 5.7 percent to 6.3 p	come rose up at a healthy rosercent. most forecasters.	ate, according to bave pro	duced fuodamental economic behavior that	a move that followed its failure to sell off money-losing insurance op-
AWAIri	LoZ By 1.040 1.1 271314 22 234 + 14 Lodfern .120 .0 202134 124 13 + 16 Lodfew .16 1.4 717134 119; 119; 14 Lomot .80 45 300124 124 124 124 12 Londord .48 47 18115 14 144 24 Lodder .80 44 1186134 124 13	5R1 .48 1.9 29218 1T 1712- 12 Safecral 20341276 1144 1212 + 12 Safeco 1.50 4.6 67793476 2214 3246- 3	However, there are on in real tax burdens coming		If that add up to? can keep	the economy growing tar in and year out, re-	erations. The extent of LTV's loss had
AFGSL3 AU 3D 14915% 1514 1514 151 Diploten 25737% 2516 2016 114 AMFFST 1 242 4% 6% 6% 6% 16% 10 Diplots 41 414 46 414 14 AFBSC 1.48 4.1 601344 3514 36 + 161 Diplots 41 414 46 414 14 16 AFBSC 1.01 14 2742 314 36 + 161 Diplots 28433916 2574 26 - 28	Linds 46 1180 1346 1246 13 Linds 40 46 1180 1346 1246 13 Linds 40 46 479 46 + 76 Linds 40 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	361746 1614 1617 - 114 361046 - 3470 912 814 812 - 24 361047 369 45 51924914 4514 44 - 24 361047 20 214 214 14 - 14	boost after-tax incomes demands from the last	and most grow much more	slowly than this gardless of	f large federal budget	been anticipated by analysts. But "the dividend was a bit of a sur-
ACorr's 711 12% 11% 12% 4 14 10cm 106 14% 13% 16 — 34 ACorr's ACont's 1711 12% 11% 12% 4 14 10cm 106 14% 13% 16 — 34 ACorr's ACont's ACont's 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15%	Lighting 24 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 14	SenBor .05r .5 109 1546 934 1046 + 14 Sotelco .65 134 11/2 11/2 - 1/6 SotelSv .12 1,3 54 844 81/4 81/4	have been satisfied. With	wage in- weak quarters.	trade defic	d wholly unprecedented its.	prise," said Michele Applebaum, a Salomon Brothers Inc. analyst.
ANII ns .% 3.2 1474 2914 2279 2294 + 10 DIFGN 26 1.8 1835 21 2014 2014 14. APPINGP 270 616 616 816 - 14 20 2014 2014 12. APPINGP 270 616 616 816 - 14 20 2014 12. APPINGP 270 616 616 616 616 - 14 20 2014 12. APPINGP 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270	Lowisp 280 34 144 84 8 14 4 16 Lexicon 1173 3th 20 20 20 14 14 16 Lexicon 487 4 39 356 4	Soriel 12 1.3 54 644 814 844 555 550 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		7			John C. Tumazos, analyst at Op- penheimer & Co., said that after
ASect 4 1.02 52 59020 1992 1992 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1994 1995 1995	Liebri 25e 3 573221 1995 1992 116 Litura 36 4 353992 36% 30 + 14 LieCom 761 7 812 696 + 14 LieCom 761 7 812 696 + 14 LieCom 761 7 812 696 + 14	Scherer 32 16 151 91/2 81/4 9 - 1/2 Schlas 36 21 25217 19/4 181/4 14 Schmed 55 71/2 41/4 41/4 14	OPEC C	hiefs Split (on Output.	Prices	Armen dropped its dividend, ana-
Amritir 288 53 8855412 534 54 + 14 Duck As 22 2.0 3671346 16 1646 12	Lambin s 28 1.2 177236 276 276 4 6 6 Lambin 200 34 12 177236 276 276 4 6 6 6 Lambin 200 34 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	SUBLES 72 17 19 20 22% 22% 22% 24% + 15 20 20% 25% 25% 27% + 17 20 20 20% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25		monactume that hi	-		lysts felt that dividends at several steel companies were vulnerable.
Ameritir 2.88 5.2 885.5412 5392 54 + 16 Ameritir 3.88 5.2 82.5 386.15 1734 180.5 + 16 Ameritir 3.87 540 540 540 540 540 540 540 540 540 540	Lange 1.26 5.2 273.24 224, 21 Lange 1.26 5.2 273.24 224, 21 Lange 1.26 224, 204, 204, 204, 204, 204, 204, 204,	Second 1099 81s 744 745 444 Second 1099 81s 744 745 44 Second 25033 4 5 574 + 74 Second 25033 4 5 574 + 74	(Continued from Paguron. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki	have held its price	s steady at least and North		When LTV, based in Dallas, merged Republic with its Jones &
Anartyl 327 6 5% 6 1 1/4 1 1 2 Dygam 21855181/2 814 414 1/6 Anartyl 501 94 814 9 14 E	Lyphos 21121246 1146 12 - 46	SEEQ 1984 734 4 444 134 Selbei .85 35 741 273 274 224 + 44 Semica 400 93 644 9 - 44	the Saudi oil minister, hat a big production of	as argued respond to the cut	s by Britain and taio a 16 m	hat OPEC would main illion burrels a day ceil	Laughlin steel unit to become the No. 2 U.S. steelmaker, after U.S.
Andrew the second secon	ACC1 42472 VIA 8 844 + In AIPS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 5 514 - In AIPS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 5 514 - In AIPS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 5 514 - In AIPS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 224 224 224 224 - In AIRS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 224 224 224 224 - In AIRS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 224 - In AIRS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 224 - In AIRS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 224 - In AIRS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 224 - In AIRS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 224 - In AIRS I 8 175 VIA 90 514 514 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sensor .05 .521100 lbvs .816 .906 + 56 FecMer .08 .4 4434 l445 1316 1316 — 55 Sensos 1.04 .3.3 1499.3316 .32 .32 — 146 Harales	send oil prices soaring all cial levels, a situation that	bove offi- economy, depend	ent on oil for ing only a	LONG 25 APPRESING TO	Steel Corp., analysis expected that operating efficiencies would result.
AppleC 30772642 2672 2474 — 1 Scott 1245 544 44 547 — 14 Aplithio 115432 2214 2474 — 1 Ecott 1245 544 44 547 — 14 Aplithio 115432 2214 2144 114 Ecott 124 11	APS av . 22 1.4 1252754 22542 2164 — ta. AMTS av . 32 1.4 1252754 2256 — ta. AMCCTP a 482 1296 12 1296 — ta. AMCCTP C 414 714 464 — ta. AMCCTT 47481514 141a 1434 — ta. AMCCTT 47481514 141a 1434 — ta. AMCCTT 47481514 141a 1434 — ta. AMCGTT 47481514 141a 1434 — ta.	TycFrc: 192 644 642 544 456 1 560 1	servative Saudis want a	to avoid earnings, could no do it," he sales even for a sh	ot afford to lose prices.	nour wrote that Saudi	"While benefits of combining the steel operations are beginning to be realized." LTV said in issuing
Apidom 346 13% 131/2 131/2 + 1/4 Epril Cor 12 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5% 5%	Mocker 47,0015% 14% 14% 14% 16 ModGE 2.20 9.8 345,32% 22% 22% ModGE 92.13 12 12% 4. ModGE 2939 9% 8. 8. 9 16	Shethy Já 9 81017% 17 17% + % Shethy Já 9 81017% 17 17% + % 122717 13% 10 — ½ Sheney Já 5 272235% 35% 35% 31% 21% 4 16	said last week. Mr. Subroto suggested	"Oil is life for N	ligeria," he said. Arabia wou	ld make a "substantial"	its report Friday, "operating results
AppleC 339992642 2470. 22 — 14	Mericka 20 41 100 1134 1134 124 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 13	Shansos 424 154, 1416 15 — 46 Shanni .10e 1.6 77 646 546 516 — 16 Silicon 4351 814 634 715 — 36	overall OPEC production I million to 1.5 million	of about The Nigerian hear	t must pump." Libya and \	enezuda were ready in	are not expected to improve until shipments and prices increase over current levels."
APRS WT 27 1 V: 34 Archive Apreciate 20.5 5 640 0 Educom .081 to 227 11V: 34 19V2 + 11V Arps: 3405 3.7 1344 19Va 118 18Va - 34 Arriva 3405 3.7 1347 134 134 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	MC 42472 916 8 844 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Settle 36 3 374 378 374 328 5	day. But some OPEC office called for deeper producti	cials have The Middle East	t Economic Sur- 100,000 bar	rels a day, Kuwaii by	Carried Rices.
After 40 28 16 14% 14 176 4 16 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	Mridh 1.88 4.8 1740401/2 40 40 40 Mecoin 771251/2 2474 251/6 1/4 Medion 2424 33- 234 312 + 1/4 Medion 2424 412 + 1/4 Medion 2424 412 + 1/4 Medion 2424 + 1/4 Medion 2424 + 1/4 Medion 2424 + 1/4 Medion 2424 + 1/4 Med	Simple 20 4.1 1809 1376 1272 1376 — 14 Septe 873 1474 1576 1876 12 ISCP 18 8 81/2 51/2	Mr. Subroto said OPEC tion aiready was below th	C produc- certaioty" that OF	PEC will tempo-	000 barrels.	Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listing
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Autrition 527 714 75a 75b Emulos 1979 514 77a 8 - 12 Autrition 527 714 75a 75b Endle 92 514 77b 0 - 12 Average 497 12 1114 1116 + 16 Endle 32 544 75b 546 + 16	Moxwel 82 101/2 91/2 10 — 16 h haybri 177 516 516 14 16 h haybrid 177 516 177 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178	minificación 1.70 5.2 445 33/2, 274 33 (octety 1.70 5.2 445 33/2, 274 33 (octety control 2061 124 12 13/2 (office) 83 75 44 64 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	reported that OPEC out around 18 million.	tput was The plan, to	be finalized at also outsid	e OPEC, would hold	Soles High Law Lest Chiye
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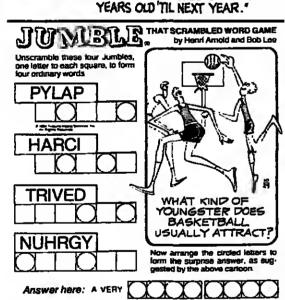
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11 Therefore New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



'I won't be finished bein' five



Answer "Does it all come from an allergy?"—
"LARGELY"

WEATHER

Friday's Jumbles AGING FOYER BAFFLE GLOSAL

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FROM BERNIE'S CLAUM BAR TO THE

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE















BOOKS

NOVEL WITH COCAINE

By M. Ageyev. 204 pp. \$15.95. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.10016.

Reviewed by Eva Hoffman

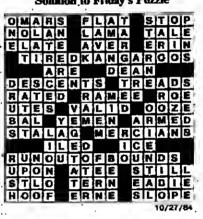
Ts hard to imagine a novel more hermetic I than this intriguing riddle of a book. The very circumstances of its creation are mysterious. In the 1930s, "Novel With Cocaine" was sent to a Russian émigré journal in Paris, by a pseudonymous author from Istanbul; it was subsequently published as a novel, and rather quickly forgotten —until its recent rediscovery in a secondhand bookshop in Paris. The author's identity, however, remains an enigma, and all efforts to discover it have so far proven

futile. The impression that with this work we're receiving a message in a bottle from unknown shores is reinforced by the novel itself, which, aside from the claustrophobic and self-enclosed microcosm of the protagonist's psyche, refuses to disclose much about the world from which it sprang. The cocaine of the title does not enter the novel until about three-quarters of the way through the story: but the entire narrative has a semi-hallucinatory quality of being produced by a self-lacerating and hypertrophied consciousness.

Not that "Novel With Cocaine" cannot be

placed within a recognizable tradition — the tradition of Turgeney, or Gogol, or, above all. Dostoyevski. What is most familiar about it is its study of a tormented and violently divided soul -a study that very obliquely hints at the degeneracy and the divisions of the society at large. In this case, the soul under examination belongs to Maslennikov, a high school student on the verge of entering university, sometime toward the end of World War I. On the surface, nothing much happens to this prematurely jaded and simultaneously naive roue. He walks the streets of Moscow, posing as a Baudelair-ean dandy relishing the city's flowers of evil and exchanging looks with women full of in-stant and unsettling meaning; he contracts syphilis, which he coldly, though with full and guilty awareness of his vileness, passes on to an innocent young girl he picks up; he's painfully ashamed of his meek, elderly mother — and ashamed of his shame. He falls in love, and deliberately defiles the woman who is its object. He becomes involved in the disputes and power struggles between his fellow students,

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



which are the novel's most mert prefiguration of the conflict brewing in pre-revolutionary Russia. And he becomes addicted to cocaine, which becomes his vehicle of some despairing revelations about human nature - 25 well as the cause of his death.

But although this novel continues the thread of 19th-century Russian writing in its narrowing of social panorama and political questions to the confines of individual perception and sensation, it is also unmistakably an early 20thcentury symbolist work, whose odd and absorbing intensity comes not from its relatively slight events, but from its close-up, almost unnatural acuteness of observation. Again and again, images of human faces and gestures are magnified as if under a microscope, mutely commenting on the narrator. And, as in Dostoyevski, the gestures sometimes crupt with an irrationality that is nevertheless utterly convincing, as if the unconscious itself had the daring to surface to the page. Thus, when a mediocre student. Burkewitz, is humiliated before his classmates for neglecting to blow his nose, his character undergoes a sudden and disturbing change: he overtakes the best stu-dent in his class, begins to make impassioned idealistic speeches — and we know that of this tortured righteousness, built on poverty and

shame, a future revolutionary is born.
This suspicion is reinforced by the navel's ending. In a way, Burkewitz, who typifies true Russianness to the narrator, comes closest to being the novel's hero. But on this, as on other political or social issues, this story's point of view is highly ambiguous. In his cocaine-in-duced trance, Maslennikov learns what Dos-toyevski seemed to know intuitively, and what many Eastern European writers have told us après le deluge: that, just as goodness in human nature cannot be divided from baser instincts. so the cruelty arises from the goodness, and cannot be severed from it. Saintliness and evil. this message in the bottle seems to tell us, coexist within a hair's breadth of each other, and beware of those who try to stimulate the excess of either — for it will inevitably give birth to its opposite. "At times I even feel moved to address all future prophets of man-kind as follows," Maslennikov writes in his "journal": "Prophets! Dear, kind prophets! Leave us alone. Do not try to fan the flames of lofty sentiments in our souls; do not try to make us better than we are. For so long as we are bad, we limit ourselves to perty felonies; as we grow better, we kill."

But this is one of the novel's few explicit statements. For the most part, this is an elliptical work asking us to draw our own conclusions from its suggested and fragmented images. But the very extremity of its opaqueness reminds us that the novel is the form most umbilically tied to the reality principle. If that 'real," external context isn't provided by the work itself, we search for it in the writer's life, or social circumstances. One way or another, it seems that our imagination demands to know where, in the real world, these stubbornly realistic objects are placed. Without that knowledge, we are left adrift, looking for some reas-suring landmark. In the case of "Novel With Cocaine," this search is both challenging and provocative; and for the literary exegete, or for the historical sleuth, it should prove a positive bonanza.

Eva Hoffman is on the staff of The New York

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

the contract hinged on the play possession of virtually nothing of the diamond suit.

The opening lead of the

should have suggested the win-position. South can choose to ON diagramed deal both teams reached four hearts after the auction to the control binored by the control binored b

but the two major-suit kings. spade queen was won in the dummy and the heart jack was led. East covered with the king, and South took his ace. On the next trump lead West took his and existed with his less and existed with the king, and South took his are possible to the existence of the queen and exited with his last merit if East seems sure to have

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queen and exited with his last trump.

Both declarers now made the book play in diamonds by taking two finesses, losing to the king and the jack and missing the chance to bring home a molecular chance to bring home.

SCOREBOARD

Football

Carrieri (Jowe) 7, III, Cell. 2
Carrieri (Jowe) 7, III, Cell. 2
Cakata West. 75, Yankhan Cell. 7
Cevhan 35, Westeyan 1W.Vo., 112
Denisan 19, Trinity (Texas) 7
Denauw 38, Kenyan 12
Oubuque 20, Simpson 7

Selected U.S. College Football Results Adrian 64. Oliver 0 ' Akran 17, Tennessee Tech V ' Albian 18, Kolomazov 9 Ashland 21, Evansville 7 Austrand 21, Evansville 9 Austrand 22, North Central 0 Buffer 34. Franklin 27 Cen. Mich. 42, Bowling Green 21 Chicago 20, Ripon 6, Cincianati 48, Lauisville 21 Cornell (10wal 7, 11), Coll. 2

Akron 17. Tenn Tach 9
Alired 17, U. Buffain 0
Bloomsburg 14, Kutztown 3
Boston Coll. 33, Rutsern 23
Boston Coll. 33, Rutsern 23
Boston V. 21, MosSochuselts 21
Boston V. 21, MosSochuselts 21
Brockoort 51, 78, Rochester 7
Buffain 51, 14, 51, Lowrence 18
Colifornia 1Pol 13, 516, Rock 6
Conisius 26, Cortiond 51, 15
Case Western 35, Altegham 0
Chevner 29, Claring 10
Colsote 35, Columbia 14
Cornell 13, Dortmouth 10
Delaware 56, Tawson 51, 23
Harvand 17, Princeton-15
Hiram 24, Thiel 7 Hiram 24, Thiel 7 Hofstra 35. Albany 22 Holy Cross 26. Brown 17 Ilhaca 14. Habart 12 New Hamp, 13. Northeastern 2 Ilmace 14, Hobort 12
New Highns, 13, Northeastern 2
Penn 34, Yole 21
Pirisburgh 28, Neuvy 28
RPI 10, WP1 7
Rhode Island 24, Lehigh 16
S. Cann, 59, D.C. Ulniv, 9
Shippensburg 51, Indiana 18
Swarthmare 24, Fr. 5 Marshall 0
Svracuse 27, Arnat 14
Trinity 38, Capst Guard 13
Vireinia Tech 9, Temple 7
Westeron 14, Bowdon 5
Widener 28, Wilkes 6
SOUTH
Alabama A&M 28, Alabama 54, 12
Albany, Ga. 37, Clork Co. 0
Alcorn St. 51, Florida A&M 14
Auburn 24, Mississippl 51, 21
Clerthson 35, N. Caroling 52, 34
Dovidson 7, Wolford 0
Auskingum 49, Chie Western 31, Mackingum 47, Chie Western 31
Mommouth 42, Grinnell 7
Mackingum 47, Ohio Western 12, 28
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Man Western 31, Woshburn 27, 15
Man Rollo 27, Lincaln 3
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Mackingum 49, Ohio Western 12, 28
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Manach Davidson 7, Wolford 0
Delto St. 27, Livingston St. 24
E. Tenn. St. 9, James Modison 6
E. Kentucky 37, Murray St. 14 Georgia 37. Kentucke 7 Georgia South. 38. Voldadia St. 8 Guilford 38. Sallsbury 5t. 21 Hamp-Syd. 10, Embry 8. Henry 7

Muskingum 49. Ohio Weslevon 0 NW Missouri 20. SE Missouri 28 Nebraska 62. Kansas St. 14 Nebraska Wesleyon 20, Hostos 17 Northwestern 47, Chadron St. 7 Northwood 28, Michigan Tech 21 Nthwstri (Wis.) 12, Maranatha 6 Oberlin 15, Waaster 16 Guilford 38. Salisbury St. 21
Horms-Svd, IQ, Emory Z. Henry?
Hillisdel 14, Kentucky St. 13
Jocksonv, St. 22, Tenn, -Martin 14
Lone 42, Knowille 36
Marrivand 43, Dute 7
Mississippi Cat. 52, W. Georgia 24
N. Caretino 30, Marnahle St. 37
N.C. Certino 13, Bowle St. 0
NE Louisiano 19, McNeese St. 3
Notre Dame 30, LSU 22
Presilverian 17, Lib. Baarist 12
Richmond 45, VMI 3
Sovennoh St. 13, Mars Hill 12
St. Carolina 42, E. Carolina 29
SE La. 21, Siephen F.Austin 21
Sw Louisiano 13, S. Mississipol 7
Yennessee 24, Georgia Tech 21
Ternessee 24, Georgia Tech 21
Ternessee 24, Georgia Tech 21
Ternessee 24, Georgia Tech 21
Vonderbill 27, Mississipol 17
Tn.-Cholfonopo 17, Marshall 12
Vanderbill 27, Mississipol 20
Virginio St. 18, Virginio Union 14
Wate Forces 34, Wm, & Mary 21
Wirston-Salera 32, J.C. Smith 7

Wis-Lo Crosse 21, Wis-Oshkosh4
Wis-Eou Claire 26, Wis.
Whitewater 21
Wisconsin 16, Ohio St. 14
Wilenberg 37, Cooltol 0
Ynaslown 54, 23, Middle Tenn. 12
SOUTHWEST
Ampelo St. 30, Abilene Christian 7
Arkansos 17, Houston 3
Arkansos St. St. Texas-Aringin 21
Austin Coil. 12, Manurary Coll. 10 Arkgasas St. St. Texas-Artispin 21
Autin Coll. 13. Mcmurroy Coll. 10
Bishop Coll. 34. Texas Luth. 12
Cent., State (Ohlol 31, Comeron 7
Cml. Arksasas 21, Ark, Tech 14
E. Cant. Oklo. 45. SE Oklo. 7
Fort Lewis 10, W. N.M. 10
Heward Pavrie 26, E. N.M. 13
Louisians Tech 22. Lomor 7
Oklohomo St. 28. Colorado 14
Quechita 20, Ark.-Pine Bluff 14
Poshonole 50, N.M. Highlands 11
S. Arkongos 29, Henderson 25
Arkongos 29, Henderson 25

Culturate 26, Simpson 7 Indiana 51, 27, Southern Illinois 10 Iowa 24, Indiana 20 Iowa West, 16, Lakeland (Wis.) 0 Kansas 28, Oktohoma 11 Ponhondle 50, N.M. Highlands 11 S. Arkonsas 29, Hendersen 25 SW Texas 27, N. Texas 19 Torieton 51, 27, Sul Ress 14 Texas A&M 28, Rice 14 Texas Tech 28, Toiso 17 Texas Chillian 28, Toiso 17 Texas Chillian 38, Sulfar 28 Texas Christino 38, Borrior 28 Texas Christino 38, Borrior 28 Texas 13, Southern Methodist 7 W. Texas St. 21, N.M. St. 13 ACOMS St. 21, M.M. St. 13
FAR WEST
ACOMS St. 20, Mess 17
CS Northridge 17, Col Luth, 15
Col Poty-St.O 28, St. Merrys 18
Chico St. 33, Humboldt St. 18
Colo, Mines 42, St. Colorado 9
East, Washington 41, Idaho Sl. 23
Füllerton St. 42, Long Beach St. 28
Idaho 40, Mentana 31 Idoho 40, Montona 39 LaVerne 36, Claremont-Mudd 19

LoVarne 36. Claremont-Mudd 19 Linfield 2. Pocific 0 Montana 51, 22. Boise 51, 15 Nebrasiko-Omano 21, N. Colo. 14 Nevodo-Reno 35. Weber 51, 21 Poc. Lutheron 34, Lws 8. Cirk 14 Portland 51, 29. Wisconsin-Stoul 3 S. Utah 51, 18. Western 51, 8 Son Jose 51, 18, Fresno 51 17 Sonta Clara 12, S.F. State 6 Simon Fracer 17W. Woshington 7 Southern Col. 31, California 7 Stanford 28. Oregon 51, 21 U.C. Dovis 12: Hayword 51, 12 UCL 21, Arizino 51, 13 Utah 51, 61, Pacific 16 Utah 43, Towas-El Paso 15 Ution 57, et, Paging 1e Ution 43, Towas-Et Pase 15 W. Oregon 32, E. Oregon 0 Washington 26, St. Oregon 41 Whitter 34, Redtands 7 Whitter 14, Williamerte 21

CFL Results Seferday's Games I)on 25, Taranto 20 In Columbia 20, Winni

NHL Standings

WALES CONFEEENCE Patrick Division W L T Pts CAMPEBLL CONFEEENCE

Goulet 161, Seets on 99at; Toronto (on Gasse lin) 8-15-11-1—35; Quebec (on Wressel) 6-10-7 lin) 8-15-11-1-35: Quebec (on Wressell 6-10-7-2-25.

Buffele 1 2 8-3
Defreil 5 5 4-7
Fosier (2), Yzermon (2), Ourodnick 2 (5), Manno (1), Gare 2 (3); Perreoult (5), Hamel (2), Tucker (1), Shelt as Geaf: Buffelo (on Stefon) 4-8-30; Defreil (on Barrassa) 5-10-7-24.

Edinostrem (11, Hughes 2 (2), Kurri 2 (9), Krushelmystü (4), Cosley (6), Anderson (6): Nicholis (4), McCellen (2), Shots on gool: Los Angeles (on Fuhr) 7-4-15—31; Edmonton (on Ellot) 11-4-18—30, SATURDAY'S RESULTS 1 5 2—5

Los Angeles (on Fuhr) 7-8-15—31; Edmonton ton Eliot) 114-18—30.

SATUR DAY'S RESULTS

Minnesete 2 8 3—3 Coventry 1, Sherifeld Medinsdoy 0

Johnson (21, Crowlord (A), Beddeld 2 (A), Pierce (21; Maxwell | 21, Sobletin (3), Holanger 1, Shells en geal: Hartford (on Melochel 9-14-10—32; Minnesete (on Millen) 15-54—27.

Chicage 1 1 3—6

St. Losts 1 5—4

D. Witson 2 (31, Secord (3), Diczyli, 14), Lamer (21; Wickenhelser (21, Poslowski III, Anderson (21, Lovicilee 14), Shofts en geal: Chicage (11, Shofts en geal)

Lamer (21; Wickenhelser (21, Poslowski III, Anderson (21, Lovicilee 14), Shofts en geal)

Chicage (11, 11-0-11—22; St.Louis lon Bannesmont 12-10-13—35.

Las Angeles 2 8—9 Bodfo 2, Lend 1

Nonthel (St., Dionne (21; Howerchalk (2), Nancy 1, Toulouse 1

Lyward 4, Macrellie 2, Nancy 1, Ports S.G. 2, Reuen 1

Cyh.) 164-18-7—35. Wyganing 43, Colorado \$1, 34

Hockey

Philodelphia 8 1 3-4 New Jersey 1 8-2 Eriksson 111, Proco (7), Snith (2), Howe (3): Ludvia (2), Muller (4), Shets en east: Philodelphia (on Receit 4-6-11-2); New Jersey (on Lindbergh) 1-8-8-30. Torante
Torant

Bolland 2 (4), Buskos (1), Bathych (1), Manitra (3), Shedden (4); Deblois (3), Wotter (4), Huster (2), Smith (3), Gotney (3), Shelson yout: Attentived (or Herman) 7-5-14—28; Pitts-burgh (on Setect) 7-7-15—29. Transition

BASKETBALL Notional Busintooff Assertation NEW JERSEY—Signed Kelvin Ronsoy. rrossol 5-10guard, to 0 two-year contract,
1 1 8-2 WASHINGTON Placed Jeff.
2 5 1-9 Suors, on Intered reserve.

ds: Atlanta 41 Levingsion ardson ISI, Rebow 81: New Jersey 47 (E.Williams 10).
Boston 36 34 34 32—139
Detroit 32 30 31 22—122

European Soccer

Bordegux 1, Sochsux 6
Tours 2, Metz 1
ITALIAN F(RST DIVISIÓN .
Assente 7, Napell 6
Augline 4, Udinese 1
AC Milán 2, Inter-Atjon 1
Come 1, Ascell 6
Juventus 3, Romo 1
Lozie Z Cremonese 1,
Sombiotro 2, Torios 2 Sampdorle 2. Torino 2.

Sorindorio 2. Torino 2., Verono 2. Fizavatira 1 WEST CERMAN F(RST DIVISION Karisruhe 8. Kaiserslautern 0 VFL Bochum 1. Arminia Bletefleid 1 Waldhof Mannheim 1. Barussia Dorimund SV Hombury 1. Baver Uerdineen 1 Einfrucht Frankturt 1. EC Kats 4 Fortuna Dusseldori 2. VFE Stuttgart 2 Bayer Levish 0. Entroit Brown Barussia Maenchen 1, Werder Scholke 1, Bayern Munich 1

Basketball

iBird 33. D. Johnson 29: Loimboer 24, Tripucka 221. Rebounds: Boston 63 (ArcHole 15).
Detroil 54 (Laimbeer 12).
Washlegte 34 22 21 21—19
Chicage 24. Dolley 28: G. Williams/F.
Johnson 15. Mohorn 141. Rebounds: Washington 46 [Alcohorn 12]. Chicago 46 15. Johnson,
Woolridge 91.
Ulah 24 28 15 30—94
Scottle 21 94 35 22—102
(Vrones 24, Wood 21: Griffith 21, Green 20) Ultab 24 28 15 39—74
Seoftle 21 34 35 22—102
(Vrones 24, Wood 21, Griffith 21, Green 20)
Rebounds: Ultah 47 1Drew 71, Seottle 65
[Skirm 17),
Phosetit. 34 36 32 30—122
Golden State 22, Floster 21, Floyd 25, Short 24,
Rebounds: Phoenix 87 1Nonce 111, Golden
State 42 1Smith 81,

State 42 ISmith 81.

SATURDAY'S RMSULTS
Houston 27 24: 24 34-121
Delies 27 34: 24 34-121
(Olcluwen 24, Luces 22: Asuirra 36, Vincent
281. Rebeards: Houston 43 ISameson 131:
Dollos 32 (Aguirra 91.
Westhington 24: 32: 22 22-144
Hostoma 27: 25: 34: 24-162
(Ruland 21. Bollard 25: Thomas 22. H. Williams 211. Rebeards: Washington 42 IBollard, Macharn, Ruland 191; Indiano 59 IH. Williams 151.
L.A. Clipsers 23: 38: 22: 36-162
Uteh INizen 21, Johnson 20: Griffith 22, Drew 16).

Uteh 28 IV 32 Services INJuen 21, Johnson 28; Griffith 22, Drew 16), Rebounds: LA 79 (Donaldson 12), Utali 29

I Nissan 21, Johnson 20: Griffith 22, Drew 16), Rebounds: L.A. 70 (Donaldson 12): Utal 39 | Eafon 91.

Chicopo 27 26 29 21 —164 | Millerunitac 39 17 28 33—188 | I Cummings 34, Moncrief 19: Woolridge 29, Jordan 21, Rebounds: Chicopo 49 (Corzine 91: Millerunitac 47. ILister 121.

Galden 51. 37 27 22 31—121 | Denver 32 29 32 25—125 | English 29, North 19; Short 35, Braiz 191 | Rebounds: Golden State 45 | Whitehead 111; Denver 46 (Cooper 13).

L.A. Latiers 25 25 36 33—113 | San Antonio 47 (Gilmore 21).

10; San Antonio 47 (Gilmore 21).

11; Porthand 48 (Conser 21) 33 24—144 | Consers City 28 37 32 26—119

Porthand 29 23 34 49—140
Konses City 27 37 32 26—119
(Vondeweghe 47, Poxson 24: Johnson 30, Drew 14). Rebounds: Portland 41 (M.Thompson 11); Konses City 40 JL.Thompson 10]. Philodelettic 22 31 33 25—111
Allouis. 25 20 21 27—148
(Eryden 11, Trendy 21: Malitim 27 Physics 20) 901 117; Komeos City 40 JL, Thornson IVI.
Philiodelphia, 22 31 33 35—111
Alloude, 27 24 21 27—182
(Ervino 3), Timey 21; Wilkins 22, Rivers 201,
Rebounds; Philiodelphia 54 (Ancione 201; Alloude 49 (Williams 4),

The service of (Williams 8), 24 29 27 31—121
Cieveland 26 27 22 19—106
[Birdsons 3], Dowkins 26: Dovis 22, Hubbard 19], Reheands: New Jersey G I Williams
121: Cieveland 40 (Turoin, Propagate 11), Datroil 35 26 28 29—118
New York 26 38 29 46—137
(Kina 34, Wilkins 24); Lolmberr 28, Round. (Kine 34, Wilkins 24; Loimbeer 28, Round-field: 27). Rebounds: Defroit 46 (Loimbeer 14): New York 45 (Wilkins 10).

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SPORTS

Stabler, Unsure of Role With Saints, Suddenly Quits as NFL Quarterback

NEW ORLEANS - Ken Stabler, one of the most accurate passers in National Football League history, has retired from professional football, effective immediately, the New Orleans Saints an-

Stabler's agent, Phillip Henry Pitts, said Friday from Bay Minnette, Alabama: "Under the circuristances, he thought it was best

complaining that Stabler was not good enough this year. Stabler had been serving as understudy to Richard Todd this season and had completed just 33 of 70 pass attempts - a 47-percent average for just two touchdowns. The three games in which he appeared were all losing efforts -- at San Francisco, at home against the Los Angeles Rams and on the road at Dallas.

New Orleans opened the season with playoff expectations but had a 3-5 record going into Sunday's game at Cleveland, where thirdyear quarterback Dave Wilson was to serve as No. 2 behind Todd against the Browns.

Stabler, who will be 39 years old on Christmas Day, was quoted in local press reports as saying that he changed his mind about waiting until the season ended to retire after talking with the Saints' coach,



Ken Stabler

I wasn't going to get the opportunity to do anything." Stabler was quoted as saying Saturday. "They are going to go with Richard and Dave. Burn told me that in two weeks they were going to make room for Brad Edeiman and Gene Goodlow and that they would have to put somebody on injured reserve to put somebody on injured reserve to the same his entire carret, on to put somebody on injured reserve and I was going to be the guy. "Before today, I always felt that

ter talking with the Saints' coach, Bum Phillips.

"I was unhappy with my contribution and unhappy where the bution and unhappy where the

Stabler's fourth-quarter fumble last Sunday against Dallas produced the game-tying touchdown that sparked the Cowboys to a 30-27 overtime victory against the Saints. After the fumble, Stabler threw two interceptions in the final two minutes. He finished 2-for-9

But Pitts said Stabler's poor per-formance against the Cowboys had nothing to do with his decision to

"No, when you get to his age, it always has to enter his mind," Pitts said. "I think he did everything he could to entertain and to produce a winner in New Orleans, I think

they're going to have a winner."

Stabler finished his career with 2,270 completions in 3,793 attempts — nearly a 60-percent average — for 27,938 yards and 194 touchdowns. He led the American team was and the inevitability that Football Conference in passing I wasn't going to get the opportunity to do anything," Stabler was NFL in passing in 1976 with 2,737 quoted as saying Saturday. "They yards and 27 touchdowns.

it to the game his entire career, on and off the field, and we hate to see him go," Phillips said. "He's always done what we asked him to do. He gave everything he had to help this team and every team he's ever played with to make them winners. We will miss his ability and his leadership. He's been good for this

"Bat he's more to me than just a player. He's my good friend. I'll miss him professionally, sure, but I'll also miss him personally."

Stabler's professional football career began when the Oakland Raiders drafted him in 1968 after an All-America national champiouship year at the University of na. He spent 1968 on the Raiders taxi squad and played in 1969 with the Spokane Shockers of the Continental Football League before finally making Oakland's final roster in 1970.

During a 10-year career with Oakland, Stabler guided the Raiders to a 32-14 decision over Minnesota in Super Bowl XI, played at the end of the 1976 season, the year in which he was named the NFL's most vahiable player. The Raiders traded him in 1980

to Houston, where Phillips was head coach at the time, and the Oilers reunited Stabler with Phillips in 1982 at New Orleans

Tie by Marietta

Ends One Streak.

Extends Another

United Press International

etta College halted the nation's

longest college football losing streak at 34 games Saturday, but extended the longest win-

less string to 41 games with a 3-3 tie against Ohio Northern.

since the third game of the 1980 season. After that victory, Mar-ietta lost five straight, tied one game and then lost 34 in a row

before tying on Saturday. In

their last 41 games, the Pioneers

Marietta took a 3-0 lead Sat-

urday on Wally Kandel's 29-yard field goal, but Ohio North-ern tied it with 14:49 left in the

final period on Tom Kaplan's

Marietta could not get be-

yond the Ohio Northern 40-

yard line the rest of the way,

and Kandel never got a chance

to try for a field goal that would have ended the winless streak.

41-yard field goal.

are 0-39-2

The Pioneers have not won

MARIETTA, Ohio - Mari-

Last season, Stabler completed 176 of 311 passes for 1,988 yards as the Saints' 8-8 finish matched their



Rodney McCray of the Houston Rockets scoring against the Dallas Mavericks in the opening NBA game for both clubs.

Jordan, Used as Decoy, Starts Slowly As Bulls Overcome Bullets, 109-93

opening might, his best contribu-tion was that of a decoy.

The highly-touted rookie from North Carolina and the U.S. Olympie team had what Coach Kevin Loughery labeled a "poor" game in Friday night's season opener

against the Washington Bullets.

But with Washington concentrating on 3ordan, Orlando Woolridge and Quintin Dailey responded to give the Bulls a 109-93

Elsewhere Friday, Boston de-feated Detroit, 130-123 Philadel-phia downed Cleveland, 111-101; Atlanta topped New Jersey, 119-104; Seattle beat Utah, 102-94, and Phoenix upended Golden State.

On Saturday, it was Houston On Saturday, it was Houston 121, Dallas 111: New York 137, Detroit 118; Philadelphia 111, At-lanta 108; New 3ersey 131, Cleve-land, 106; Portland 140, Kansas City 119; San Antonio 113, the Los Angeles Lakers 112; Washington 104, Indiana 102; Milwaukee 108, Chicago 106; Denver 125, Golden State 121; and the Los Angeles Climers 103, 11sh 94 Clippers 103, Utah 94.

Jordan, last year's College Player of the Year and a leader on the U.S. team that won the gold medal, scored 16 points on Friday. But he was only 5 of 16 from the floor, and be made five turnovers.

duced. "If I can be a decoy, that is lan

just fine with me. Woolridge led all scorers with 28 points while Dailey added 25, in-

NBA FOCUS

cluding 12 in the final quarter when Chicago expanded a 78-74 lead into a rout.

"He's going to open up a lot of things for me," Dailey said. "I was able to come off the bench and get my shots. In that last quarter, they might have been on Michael a little more and it opened it up for me."
Woolridge, who also grabbed nine rebounds, said Jordan's pres-

ence was a big lift for the team.

"Look at the way the crowd was here and responded. Not only are we going to have less pressure on us to get all the offense like last year," Woodridge said, "but in a game like tonight, we can shake free for some baskets when they are concentrating on Jordan."

Loughery said that although 3or-dan had an off night shooting, be was able to make crisp passes and play a major role in a defense that helped hold the Bullets to 40 percent shooting from the floor.

"To be honest with you, it wasn't one of Michael's better games. He as only 5 of 16 from the floor, and can play a lot better." Loughery said. "But he passed well and did a "If they want to double up on lot of other things for us."

CHICAGO — Michael Jordan other guys," said Jordan, who received a standing ovation from the Chicago Bulls this season, but on crowd of 13,913 when he was intro-trying to block a shot by Jeff Ru-

"I was just checking to make sure all of the parts were working," said

fordan, who complained of a headache after the game Ruland, who scored 12 points. said that Jordan had run into him. "I didn't hear the whistle and I

tried to catch him from falling,"

Ruland said. "I don't want to hur Washington had six players in double figures. Gus Williams, newty acquired from Scattle, and Frank Johnson paced the Bullets with 15 points each. They combined for 12 points in the third quarter, when the Bullets reduced a 70-53 deficit with 8:49 left to 78-74 at the start of

the final quarter. But Dailey hit three straight bas-kets and Jordan hit two free throws to increase Chicago's lead to 86-74 before Washington could score with 8:30 left in the game. "The fact that they scored the

first six baskets with layups and hit nine layups in the first period was important for them. That never happens to us," said Washington coach Gene Shue, "We tried to control tempo and transition last year but we didn't tonight."

Shue said the Bulls, 27-55 one year said have the makings of

year ago, have the makings of a good team."No injuries and it looks like they can have an exciting

anch, said afterward that the proposed

schedule changes could affect the health of athletes and should not be changed "just for the money." He did not mention the amount

Berlioux, however, said the IOC experted to receive between \$500 million and \$700

million for the Seoul television rights if the

finals of major sports are held in the morning

hut that this income would drop to \$200 million to \$300 million if the usual late

afternoa schedule is maintained.

All three U.S. major networks — ABC,
NBC and CBS — are still in the hidding for
the Seoul Games, Berlioux said. The negotiations are to be completed in talks with the
three networks scheduled at IOC headquar-

Washington State Wins As Rushing Mark Is Set

EUGENE, Oregon --- A Canadian, Rueben Mayes, broke the sin-gle-game NCAA college football rushing record Saturday in leading tory over Oregon. Elsewhere, field goal kickers helped Kansas to upset Oklahoma and Wisconsin to sur-

Mayes, a 206-pound junior from North Battleford, Saskatchewan, rushed for 357 yards and scored

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

three touchdowns in Washington State's Pac-10 victory. The previ-ous single-game rushing record, 356 yards, was set by Eddie Lee Ivery of Georgia Tech against Air

Mayes, who scored five totichdowns against Stanford last week. also broke the Pac-10 rushing mark of 347 yards, set by Southern Cali-fornia's Ricky Bell against Wash-ington State in 1976.

Maves's touchdowns included a 69-yard run in the second period. He also had a 2-yard score in the lirst period and a 12-yard touchdown run in the final quarter.

Oregon (4-4), which had trailed

30-26 in the third period and was on an interception and a fumble, within 47-41 in the final quarter. It two of nine Huskie turnovers. within 47-41 in the final quarter. It took John Traut's third field goal of the game, a 39-yarder with 56 seconds left, to clinch the victory for

Washington State (4-4).

Just before that, Mayes gained 4 yards on his last carry to put him one yard over the mark. When announced it on the loudspeaker, I just wanted to win," be

But he added, "It is just great to advanced past the Texas 15. break the record." Oregon coach Rich Brooks said the record was attributable in large

part to his team's poor tackling. 'Mayes had a great game, He's a fme back and made cuts at the right time." Brooks said. "But there's still no excuse for our shoddy tack-ling. He's a hell of a back, but we half time lead. The Wildcats' record made him look a little bit better dropped to 2-6. than he is.

ers (5-1-1) to an early field goal and a 1-yard touchdown run and twopoint conversion late in the game, and blocked an Oklahoma punt for

tion in rushing, suffered a sprained ankle after gaining 141 yards on 25

Carries. Washington 28, Arizona 12 In Seattle, Jacque Robinson rushed for 125 yards and three touchdowns, including a 50-yard run on a draw play in the fourth quarter, and Steve Alvord returned a fumble 22 yards for another score as Washington (8-0) defeated Ari-zona, 28-12. Three of 10 turnovers by Arizona (4-4) set up Washing-Oregon (4-4), which had trailed ton touchdowns, while the Wild-30-20 at the balf, closed the gap to

2) twice in the last nine minute

Notre Dame 30, Louisiana St. 22 Kansas 28, Oklahoma 11

In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Allin Lawrence, Kansas, Dodge len Pinkett rushed for two touchSchwartzburg kicked field goals of downs and 163 yards in a school-

The 3ayhawks (3-5) held the Soon-

Wisconsin 16, Olio St. 14 In Madison, Wisconsin, Ireshman Todd Gregoire kicked field goals of 27, 35 and 34 yards to lift Wisconsin to a 16-14 upset over Ohio State. Wisconsin (5-3) also

scored on a 34-yard touchdown pass from Mike Howard to Thad McFadden. Ohio State (6-2) fell out of a tie for the Big 10 confer-ence lead with lows, which beat Indiana, 24-20. Keith Byars, the Buckeye runner who leads the na-

Texas 13, Southern Methodist 7 In Austin, Texas, quarterback Todd Dodge withstood a strong rush to help Texas control the lootball early, and Texas held on to defeat Southern Methodist, 13-7. The Longhorns (5-0-1) preserved the victory by holding off SMU (4both times after the Cougars had

Nebraska 62, Kansas St. 14 In Lincoln, Nebraska, quarterback Travis Turner ran for two first-half touchdowns and passed for another as Nebraska trounced Kansas State, 62-14. Turner staked

29. 19, 45 and 31 yards to help record 44 carries as Notre Dame Kansas upset Oklahoma, 28-11. upset Louisiana State, 30-22.

2 Koreas Said to Discuss Moving Some Olympic Events to North

LAUSANNE, Switzerland - North and participate in the 1988 Games on the South Korean sports officials are quietly grounds they were being held in both Koconsidering a compromise that could open the way for Sovier-bloc participation in the 1988 Olympic Games, according to sources close to the International Olympic Commit-

The proposed compromise would involve moving at least some of the 23 sports events on the program from Seoul into North Korean territory. It would also include an agreement by North and South Korea to compete in the 1988 Games with a single team.

Soviet and other East European sports officials have repeatedly hinted that they may boycott the 1988 Games because they do not have diplomatic relations with South Korea. Most of the Soviet bloc boycotted the 1978 world shooting champlonships in Seoul for the same cases. for the same reason. The sources, who declined to be identified,

said Friday that secret contacts were continuing between North and South Korean officials to reopen the stalled talks for a joint Korean Olympic teams

reas, the sources added. The suggested compromise would transfer

some of the Scoul Olympic competitions to the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, or to another site north of the demilitarized zone dividing the two Koreas. The border lies 24 miles (39 kilometers) north of Scoul. Inter-Korean talks for setting up a joint 1988 team broke down earlier this year, but

Roh Tae Woo, president of the Seoul Organizing Committee, recently proposed that they be reopened. The director of the IOC, Monique Berhoux, said that she had heard unofficially of the possible compromise but that no formal proposal has been submitted to the IOC. Alexandru Siperco of Romania, the IOC's

senior vice president and the only Soviet-bloc member of the IOC executive board, also said he had heard reports of the propos-

I see-saving device to allow the Soviet bloc to to spill into North Korean territory would require the IOC's formal approval.

A 1981 IOC session in Baden Baden, West

many, selected Seoul as the site of the 1988 Games on a first secret ballot. Nagoya, Japan, was the only other candidate. Berlioux said the minutes of the Baden Baden session, which was beld behind closed doors, showed no strong move by the Sovietbloc IOC members against the choice of Scoul. The Soviet bloc apparently recorded

its objections merely by voting for Nagoya.

Meanwhile, Berlioux said that the refusal
of three sports federations to reschedule events at the 1988 Olympics to suit U.S. television audiences could cost the IOC as

much as \$500 million.

She said that the federations controlling track and field, swimming and gymnastics are refusing to hold the final events in the morning. Korean time, which would enable U.S. audiences to watch live coverage during prime viewing time. A conference of all international sports

federations met in Monaco last week and, by Korean Olympic teams "Any such inover would have to be official." a large majority, adopted a resolution deto North Korea was raised in these informal contacts, the sources said. It would provide a said any proposal allowing the Scoul Games "The IOC president, Juan Antonio Samar-

The IOC president, Juan Antonio Samar-

■ New Director for USOC The U.S. Olympic Committee's executive

ters in Laussane in January

of money involved.

board has named General George D. Miller, 54, to replace Colonel F. Don Miller as the committee's executive director, The New York Times reported from Orlando, Florida, General Miller, who will be paid \$150,000 a year, was the unanimous choice of the search committee that interviewed five finalists on

Orioles' Failure to Hit With 'Pawah' **Boosts Confidence of Japan's Fans**

By John Burgess
Washington Port Service
TOKYO — The question among

all 33,000 fans Saturday at Korakuen Stadium seemed to be the 5-3 victory over the Carp, in the Giants manager Sadaharu Oh, same: Where is that samous Amerisecond game of the Orioles' 15- who as a player who hit 868 home can batting "pawah?"
Many Japanese Iollowers of

baseball believe that American ma-jor leaguers have the "pawah" 10 knock the ball out of the park practically at will. Bat on Saturday, the spectators watched the Baltimore Orioles pump out a feeble series of grounders, foul halls and easy pop flies in the first game of a three-week exhibition tour. Not one ball went over the fence.

with the action but delighted with designate the American major-the scoreboard's final reading a 1-0 league championship.

Shutout for this year's Japanese champions, the Hiroshima Toyo the Orioles meet the Younguri Gi-

On Sunday, the fans got a slight- but who retain the largest fan fol- looked alike to me."

solo home runs led the Orioles to a are already nearly sold out.

game tour. ably fan them. The exposure the Orioles' tour is providing has renewed bope here that the baseball of us."

On Saturday the Carp scored in world will finally learn what the Japanese have always known: that Orioles at bay for the remaining

they play top-class ball.
This is the first step toward a "I want to see a home run," said real, international world series," an impatient Harumi Michikawa, said the Japanese baseball commissioner, Takezo Shimoda. For years, the Japanese have complained about the use of World Series to the Japanese have complained about the use of World Series to

ants, who finished third this year,

ly improved look at U.S. "pawah," lowing. Only about two-thirds of but aot as much satisfaction from the scats at Saturday's game were the final score. Todd Cruz's two filled; the games with the Giants

That result notwithstanding the on's U.S. career record of 755, flames of baseball nationalism are viewed the visitors with deep reburning in 3apan, and a good showing against the Orioles would probing them than they get from us.

> seven innings. Baltimore managed only six hits, the 3apanese three. Carp pitcher Kasuhisa Kawaguchi struck out 10 of the Orioles. Kawaguchi said he just let fly.

He said he did not watch the Orioles practice the day before out of fear of being demoralized, he said. But what were his impressions of

their big-time hitters? "I don't know," he said, "they all

Evert-Connors Defeated in Doubles

HOUSTON (UPI) — Kathy Rinaldi and Vince Van Patten defeated

BRIGHTON, England (UPI) - Sylvia Hanika of West Germany produced a superb display of aggressive tennis Sunday to defeat the unseeded American Joanne Russell, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2, in the final of a

\$175,000 tournament. In Saturday's semifinals, Russell conceded 11 years but nothing else in outlasting Andrea Temesvari, the sixth-seeded Hungarian who upset Pam Shriver the day before, Hanika beat the talented French teenager Pascale

Paradis, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2. la Hong Kong, Andres Gomez of Ecuador defeated Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in Sunday's final. More significant was the doubles final, in which Ken Flach and Robert Seguso, both 21-year-old Americans, hung on after losing a vie-breaker to beat top-seeded Australians Mark Edmondson and Paul MacNamee, 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, 7-5.

Brown Ahead in Pensacola Golf by 1 PENSACOLA, Florida (UPI) — Ken Brown, fighting to keep his tour card, fired a 2-under-par 69 in wind and rain Saturday to take a one-

stroke lead after three rounds of play in the \$300,000 Pensacola Open golf Brown, who has won little more than \$20,000 in his first year on the U.S. tour and needs a high finish to retain his tour card, was at 10-under-par 203 for three rounds of play over the par 71 Perdido Bay County Club

One shot back at 9-under-par 204 were Bill Kratzert, who had a 71, 30hn Mahaffey, who had a 70, and rookie 30ey Sindelar, who had the best round of the day, a 66. Two shots back at 8-under-par 205 were Ralph Landrum, who shot a 73 after leading the tournament after each of the

first two rounds, and Dan Edwards, who had a 71. Wadkins Captures Rich Japan Title

NARITA, 3apan (AP) — Lanny Wadkins of the United States fired a 63 Sunday to win the first World Championship of Golf and the \$81,633 first prize with a 14-under-par four-day total of 266 at the par-70 Oak Hills Country Club. He also received a \$12,245 luxury sports car from Nissan Motor Co. Ltd., co-sponsor of the \$489,800 tournament. Chen Tze-min of Taiwan and Nick Price of Britain shared second place

with 270s for \$42,858 each. Tom Watson of the United States and David Graham of Australia were fourth with 273s for \$26.535 each.

IAAF Sets 15 Grand Prix Track Meets BRUSSELS (AP) - The International Amateur Athletics Federation will add a Grand Prix circuit of 15 track-and-field meets, a marathon

World Cup and indoor World Games to its 1985 calendar.
The IAAF president, Primo Nebilio, said at the IAAF conference here that athletes will use the 15 track-and-field meets to qualify for the finals in Rome on Sept. 7. The Grand Prix Circuit includes meets in San Jose, California (May 25), Engene, Oregon (June 1). Moscow (June 8), Prague (June 22), Stockholm (July 2), Helsinki (July 4), Nice (July 16), Oslo (July 27), London (July 19 and Aug. 2), Budapest (Aug. 4), Zurich (Aug. 21), West Berlin (Aug. 23), Cologne (Aug. 25) and Brussels (Aug. 30). Grand Prix Circuit prizes will be awarded to the national athletic Industrian and prix Circuit prizes will be awarded to the national athletic Industrian and prix Circuit prizes will be awarded to the national athletic Industrian and Industrian and Industrian and Industrian and Industrian Industrian

federations and not the athletes. Nebiolo said. The athletes will remain amateurs," he said. "But we are living in 1984 and have to adjust to that. We do not pay the athletes directly, but the federations. The latter can

Larry Trader (2), a Red Wing defensemen, trying to get past the Buffalo Sabres' Mai Davis during Detroit's 7-3 victory.

The Accounce fress

up First Avenue,

But the 26-year-old student, running in his 12th marathon, was able

see in any direction off the Verraza
no-Narrows Bridge, which usually affords one of the most speciacular views of the race.

We do not pay the athletes directly, but the federations. The latter can freely decide what to do with the money."

The Accounce fress

up First Avenue,

But the 26-year-old student, running in his 12th marathon, was able views of the race.

Wings Beat Sabres, 7-3, Get 3 Empty-Net Goals

Scoty Brownan had anothing to say after Friday night's 7-3 loss to the Detroit Red Wings, in a penalty-filled game that was close until the Wings scored three empty-aet lano said of the fighting with the Sabres "You can't tell people to go goals in the final minute.

NHL FOCUS

man's postgame thoughts on the empty-net goals. Two of the lastminute goals were scored by Danny Gare, whom Bowman traded to

In other games Friday, Edmonton thrashed Los Angeles, 8-2, and foronto and Quebec tied, 2-2. On Saturday, it was Boston 8, the liams and was given a 5-minute New York Islanders 3; the New major penalty and a game miscon-York Rangers 5, Quebec 2: Phila-duct for instigating the fight. Wildelphia 4, New Jersey 2; Pittsburgh liams picked up two minutes for 6. Montreal 5: Calgary 5, Toronto
13: Los Angeles 2, Winnipeg 2: With or game, Bow

ago 5. St. Louis 4. memory of Darryl Sittler's scars second. He followed with a third at from a penalty-filled game 19:45.

OETROIT — Buffalo coach sidelined with a broken cheekbone

Sabres. "You can't tell people to go "He forgot to open the locker out and fight. I just told them to room door," an attendant said to stick up for each other. We didn't reporters waiting outside for Bow- want to have happen what happened in Toronto.

Referee Ron Wicks handed out

79 minutes in penalites Friday, 43

of them in the first period. Buffalo's Mike Foligno and Detroit's Dave Williams were the first two combatants to go off. They were followed by Adam Creighton and Reed Larson two minutes later. After a scramble in front of the Detroit net, Foligno jumped Wil-

With one minute left in the game, Bowman pulled goalie Tom Barasso. It was then that Bob The other coach in Friday's Red Manno scored the first of the three Wing-Sahre game, Nick Polano, Detroit empty-net goals, at 19:11.
Serned to be preoccupied by the Five seconds later, Gare scored the



Pizzalato Wins Marathon In Hot, Humid New York

in a recent heat wave in his native Italy, courageously held on Sunday to win the New York City Mara-

Pizzalato, after crossing the fin-

seconds, knelt down and kissed the street, much as Rod Dixon had done when he rallied last year in the final yards to win this event. In the women's race, meanwhile, Greta Waitz won her sixth New York marathon in 2:29:36. The 31year-old Norwegian appeared to have some stomach problems early, but was able to overcome them and

Benoit beat her in the Olympic Marathon this year. After some early morning fog away again. burned off, increasing heat and unusually high humidity plagued the marathon. At the 17-mile (27.3 kilometer) mark, it was 74 degrees 2:16:22. Fahrenheit (23.3 Centigrade) with 86-percent humidity. A hot sun that the 18,365 starters could not burned on Pizzalato as he struggled

to hold on, probably because of the NEW YORK — Orlando Pizza-large amount of heat training he lato, taking advantage of a weak field and the training he underwent similarly unusual hot spell in Italy. Pizzalato also endured heat and

humidity during the Summers Olympics in Los Angeles, where he finished eighth in a 10,000-meter heat in 28:22. Pizzalato appeared to be wilting as he left Manhattan and headed to The Bronx at the 20-mile mark or "The Wall" as it is known to most runners — as he stopped several times and looked back to see

how close England's Dave Murphy

was drawing. He doused his head with water many times in the final miles. But in the last 3 miles, just as it appeared Murphy would close the gap completely, Pizzalato mounted a second surge and began to pull

SPORTS BRIEFS

HOUSTON (UPI) — Kathy Rinaldi and Vince Van Patten defeated the top seeds and defending champions, Chris Evert Lloyd and Jimmy Connors, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, Saturday night to advance to the final of the \$400,000 World Mixed Doubles championship.

Rinaldi and Van Patten were to play Betsy Nagelsen and Butch Walts in Sunday's final. Nagelson and Walts downed Zina Garrison and Sammy Giammalva, 7-5, 6-3, in the other semifinal Saturday.

In the quarterfinals Friday, Rinaldi and Van Patten, who were not seeded, defeated the third seeds, Carling Bassett and Eric Korita, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3. They won the first-set tiebreaker with five straight points.

In the other quarterfinals, Evert and Composs beat Gabriela Sabatici

In the other quarterfinals, Event and Connors beat Gabriela Sabatini and José-Luis Clerc, 6-4, 6-1; Nagelsen and Walts defeated Billie Jean King and Peter Fleming, 3-6, 7-6 (7-3), 7-5; and Garrison and Giammalva eliminated Lisa Bonder and Ilie Nastase, 6-2, 6-1.

Hanika Wins Brighton Tournament

LANGUAGE

Legislative Calumny

By William Safire WASHINGTON — Fascist, reported The Associated Press from London, "joined the list of words that members may not call each other in the House of Commons.

What other words are too strong to be used in the Mother of Parliaments? I sent this query to the speaker, whose aide replied: "Erskine May did, in fact, once list banned words and, once a word was banned, it was added to that list and remained banned. Howevcr, with the latest edition . . . this list has been done away with, and a definition of the type of word or expression which should not be used is given instead."

Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament, I went to an early edition and found the old

proscribed list.
This candid and unexpurgated guide included nouns like blackguard (from the most menial servant, who cleaned the blackened pots). cad (from cadet, an underling who was the object of scorn at British universities), coward, dog (along with the even more insulting cheeky young pup), guttersnipe, hoo-ligan, humbug, hypocrite, jackass, murderer, pharisee, rat, stool pigeon (from the decoy hird used hy hunters, which was usually attached to a stool to attract other pigeons into a trapl, swine, traitor and the comparatively mild villain.

The more general rules in today's Parliament warn against "the imputation of false motives . . . the accusation of misrepresentation charges of uttering a deliberate falsehood . . . abusive and in-sulting language."

However, "expressions which are unparliamentary when applied to individuals are not always so considered when applied to a whole party." Thus, the "guttersnipe party" might get through. And the usage book notes that "the word calumnious has generally been held to be in order." You are thus permitted to denounce an opponent as a cahimniator, one who maliciously utters falsehoods intended to blacken another's reputation, which strikes me as rougher than cheeky young pup. Shakespeare used that word in an observation by Hamlet to Ophelia: "Be thou as

shalt not escape calumny." In the United States, the House of Representatives operates on the same we'll-tell-you-later basis when it comes to specific words. When a member calls another a demagogue, for example, the at-tacked member may ask that "the words be taken down"; the House Parliamentarian, William Holmes Brown, or one of his assistants then opens a little green box on his desk to see if the word is among the

A few years ago, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. said that Representative Margaret Heckler, now secretary of health and human services, had been "duped"; it turned out that dupe is among the no-nos in the little green box, and Eschewing the sanitized edition no-nos in the little green box, and of Erskine May's Treatise on the the speaker was punished by not being permitted to speak for the rest of the day. In the U.S. Senate, Rule 19 pro-

tects senators from the hot words of their colleagues; the presiding officer's opinion decides if lan-guage impugns motives or is gener-ally unbecoming. The Parliamen-tarian of the Senate, Robert Dove, exhumed a few records for me. In 1937, Senator Tom Connally of Texas lit into Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri with "I protest against the Senate being made a sewer by the vaporings of the senator from Missouri," and be was shut up for that. Thirteen years later, as presiding officer, it was Connally who slapped down Sena-tor William Jenner of Indiana for unfairly blasting Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland for "the most scandalous and brazen whitewash of a treasonable conspiracy in our history, who would continue to cover up these termites and vermin who, even as I speak, are gnawing at the foundations of our freedom. cover up, which had become a noun in 1927.)

Since the 1950s, however, records of the offensive phrases are not kept to guide the presiding officers, as such terms are now expunged from the record and do not officially exist. Old-timers remember Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana when he was savaged as "a rancid tub of ignorance," which was considered then, and would be

considered now, beyond the pail. New York Times Service

The New Look on New York's Bowery

By Esther B. Fein

New York Times Service
New YORK — Pleased that
the had discourselves Nshe had discovered a spacious Manhattan apartment for a reasonable rent, Eileen Bernstein called home. She told her mother about the large rooms, the space to move about, the fair price. Then she told her about the neighborhood. "You're living where?" her

mother shouted. "The Bowery, mom," she answered. "Only it's not as bad as you think."

To Bernstein's mother, who lives in New Jersey, and her brother, a lawyer who lives on the Upper East Side, the move simply meant that she was crazy. To Bernstein it was a good deal. "I inke to think of myself as business-savvy," said the 25-year-old film producer, who shares an apartment on Allen Street just off the Bowery with two friends. "I like a bargain, and there's no question in my mind that the Bowery will eventually be like the Upper West Side and I'll have gotten in before the rush."

The Bowery has traditionally been the symbol of the downand-out New Yorker. No one even bothered to decide whether it was an avenue or a street. It was just the Bowery, a 20-hlock stretch from Chatham Square in Chinatown to Cooper Square.

But the Bowery is changing in suhtle ways. There are more business suits and leather briefcases on the area's subway platforms in the morning. "For Sale" signs that not long ago would linger on empty buildings are taken down almost as quickly as they are put up. Large portable trash bins are parked in front of hrownstones that soon sprout fresh paint jobs and new brass doorknobs.

And as workers move plasterboard and ladders into dilapidated tenements, the Bowery's street people watch the face of the buildings and the neighborhood slowly change.

and the new is particularly striking on the Bowery, which has long been identified with the homeless and the dreamless who found their way to the missions and the flophouses of what seemed to them a forgotten strip of Manhattan.



The new and the old on New York's Bowery, long a symbol of the down-and-out.

Even as the neighborhood changes and people like Bern-stein move in, those others remain on the Bowery, curled in doorways and sleeping on beds of broken glass. "The Bowery has this traditional character," said Jim Metzinger, director of com-munity relations and development for the Bowery Residents' Committee, an organization that deals with the homeless and mentally disturbed. "People wind up

here because they have always known it's a place they could find refuge. Obviously changes on the Bowery have a great impact on these people."

But some of the men who live there insist that they do not fear change on the Bowery. Some are

The difference between the old not sure that it can make much of a dent in the way the area is. Others are not sure the changes even register with the street people, "They see it," said Alfred Marco, 34, who lived on the street in the Bowery for four years and has been living at the Bowery Mission for the past month, "But

There are also people who consider the Bowery more than a repository of society's forgotten souls. They are the working people, many of them immigrants, who have used the Bowery as a foothold in the city.

They are skeptical about the new view of the Bowery as an area of "opportunity." Some say they remember when professionals would visit only to buy lamps m the row of lighting-fixture stores on the Bowery near Grand

Even some young professionals who have moved into the neighborhood say part of its appeal is that it is not homogeneous.

Some, like Bernstein, say they feel the dichotomy of wanting to live in a safer area but not wanting to destroy the Bowery's identity. "The funny consequence of living here is that I have come to trust the neighborhood more,"

they don't care as long as they have a bottle and a wall to lean on."

Bernstein said. "I wish there could be a balance in upgrading the area, but unfortunately it usually doesn't work like that. The poor are usually sacrificed."

> The poor have already begur to feel the effects of the changes on the Bowery, according to Met-zinger. He said there were now 12 single-room-occupancy hotels in the area providing about 3,000 beds for transients — a 20-per-cent loss since 1975. "The pressure on these people is there and it's growing." Metzinger said. "But no one has yet officially acknowledged that the area is changing, and if that means displacement of sheltered, homeless people, then we better find an

The poor feel the change, ac-cording to Metzinger. They see that it's highly competitive for each bed," he said. "They worry sometimes that if they're sick and away from their bed for even a night, they'll lose what little passes for their home."

TEXAS POSTCARD

A Tradition of Guns

By Paul Recer Associated Press

HOUSTON — Guns are en-shrined in Texas's frontier history, revered in memories of cowboys and cattle drives, and preserved by some of the most liberal gun laws in the United States. last a long time and become parted

Guns are easy to get and keep in Texas. Some estimates say they can be found in about 70 percent of the state's households.

But some social scientists predict trouble as the state's explosive population growth rubs up against the gun ownership tradition and creates ideal conditions for a sharp increase in violent crime.

No official statistics exist on gun ownership in Texas because no one is required to register an ordinary

But the state has 1.2 million licensed hunters, one of the highest per-capita rates in the nation. And according to the federal government, Texas has 10,310 registered machine guns, the most in the United States.

The state has more than 190,000 members of the National Rifle Association, second only to California, and Houston is the regular host of what is regarded as the United States's largest gun show.

Texas's only major firearms pos-session restrictions are on handguns, machine guns and sawed-off shotguns and rifles. Any adult Texan who is not a felon may own a handgun, but the law forbids him to carry it except when traveling or while hunting or fishing.

be owned if they are registered and are part of a collection.

By law, any adult Texan, except felons, can walk along Main Street at high noon carrying a loaded rifle

as a growing tendency in Texas to rates" and the use of guns. use guns to settle arguments or to express frustration. It is an element, they say, of the rural southern and western culture, and Texas, ral until recent decades, bridges both regions.

Even as Texas becomes the sec-

age for city dwellers, just as it once did for farm and ranch families. "li doesn't make any sense for a 14-year-old to have a gun in Hous-ton and yet they do," said Joe Feagin, a professor of sociology at the University of Texas. "We have a lot of values in this country that don't really fit any more. Those values

our culture." The underside of this Texas 11.1dition is the increasing use of gunin crimes.

Last year, firearms were used to more than 67 percent of all Houston homicides. According to a pilice spokesman, J. C. Mosier, In Dallas, Lieutenant Ron Waldrop. who works in homicide, said 80 percent of all murders involved firearms.

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Firearms are also the most popular means to suicide. Mosicr said officers investigating suicides often report finding on the body a receipt for the recent purchase of the death weapon and its ammunition. And police officers confiscate

guns by the thousands. Some are taken in criminal inves-

tigations, but most turn up in cars stopped for traffic violations or seized from people carrying them illegally. Many are returned by court order, but Mosier said the police annually melted down about 3,000 pistols and sold the metal for manhole covers.

Although the precise relationship between common gun ownership and the use of guns in crimes is not well documented, social scien-Sawed-off shotgans, shortened tists say they believe the increasingrifles and automatic weapons may ly frequent use of guns for crimes and murders in Texas will get

John C. Pollock, a New York sociologist who is an expert on violence in the United States and its causes, believes the rapid popula-Some social scientists are becoming concerned about what they see classic condition for high crime

"Texas is not substantially different from some other states in the South in gun ownership," Pollock many, many new neighborhoods. I think Texas is headed toward a serious crossroads." Pollock said.

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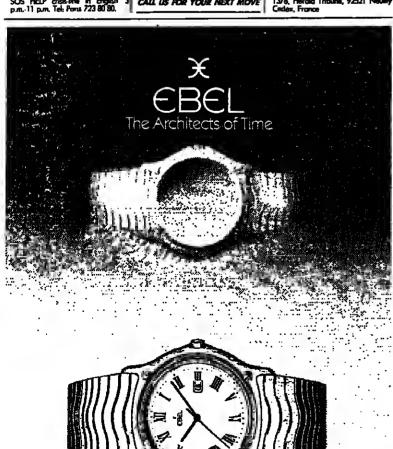
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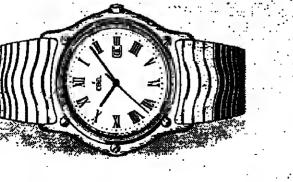
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